THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

Lond. Gazette
General Ev. N.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Caron
Brit. Press—Globe
Literary Journal
Lordon Caron.
Lordon Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Ledger—M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
The Traveller
Commerc. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briftol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle—Chefter
Chelmsford

Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exeter, Glouceſt.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipſwich
Ireland 38
Leicester
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portſmouth
Reading—Saliſb.
Scotland 12
Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſb.—Suſſex
Staffordſhire
Stamford 2.
Winchester
Worceſter 2
York 3

NOVEMBER, 1803.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diary—Average Prices of Corn 998
Dog killed by ſwallowing a poiſonous Serpent 999
Mr. Potts on the general Cauſe of Deafneſs 1000
Muſeley's Treatiſe on Influence of the Moon 1001
Teſtimonials to the Merits of Mr. Forſyth 1002
Mr. Cambridge's Villa, Twickenham Meadows *ib.*
Challenges to and from Sir John Hollis 1003
Sir Ambroſe Crawley—Mr Humph. Parſons 1004
Index Indicatorius—Queries anſwered *ibid*
Account of Toddington and Leaden Roding 1005
Monumental Inſcriptions in Eyworth Church 1006
The Projector, a period. Paper, No XXIV. 1007
Editor of Warton's Poetical Works vindicated 1011
Orig. Letters of Henry IV. King of France 1013
Cow-Pock a Preſervative againſt the Plague 1015
Strictures on Zouch's Edit. of Warton's Lives 1016
Dr. Price and Mr. Burke on French Revolution 1017
Memoirs of the late Rev. George Bingham 1018
Purſuits of Architect. Innovation, No LXV. 1021
Authenticity of Trogus Pompeius and Juſtin 1023
The Will of Sarah Dutcheſs of Marlborough 1025
Technical Terms in "Architect. Innovation" *ibid.*
St. Chriſtopher—Dr. Geddes—The Quakers 1028
Plan for the Relief of Chimney-ſweepers 1029
Mr. Pratt on a Paſſage in his "Gleanings" 1030
Mr. Ritſon—Portrait of King Richard II. 1031
Remarks on Political Conduct of Quakers 1032
Spirited Extract from Purſuits of Literature 1033
Addreſs to Ealing and Brentford Volunteers 1035
Rowley's Military Card for preſerving Health 1030
Review of New Publications *viz.*
Williams's Voyage up the Mediterranean 1037
On the Queſtion, "Why do we go to War?" 1040
Lady Mary Wortley Montague's Letters 1043
Dickinſon's Antiquities in Nottinghamſhire 1045
Moore's Caſe reſpecting the London Clergy 1048
Hiſtorical and allusive Arms in Great Britain 1052
Martin's State of Mendicity in Metropolis 1054
Chriſtian Panoply, Paterſon's Roads, &c. &c. 1055
Select Poetry, Ant. and Mod. 1056—1060
Proceedings in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament 1061
Intereſt. Intelligence from London Gazettes 1066
Col. Hope's Inſtructions to Edinburgh Volunt. 1068
Abſtract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 1070
News from Country—Domeſt. Occurrences 1074
Gazette Promotions—Eccleſiaſt. Preferments 1080
Additions & Corrections to former Obituaries 1084
Marriages & Deaths of eminent Perſons 1084—1099
Bill of Mortality—Prices of Flour, &c. &c. 1099
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 1100

Embelliſhed with Perſpective Views of Toddington and Eyworth Churches, Bedfordſhire; and Leaden Roding Church, Eſſex; a curious Fac-ſimile of a Letter of Henry IV. King of France; an antique Seal; &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1803.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Nov. 1803. By W. CARY, 182, Strand.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1803.
OR.	°	°	°		
27	46	52	46	30,30	fair
28	39	50	46	,15	fair
29	41	47	42	,05	cloudy
30	45	50	44	,05	cloudy
31	46	49	41	,07	cloudy
N. 1	40	43	40	,18	cloudy
2	40	42	36	,18	fair
3	34	42	38	,21	fair
4	32	41	38	29,94	fair
5	36	38	39	,60	cloudy
6	41	47	46	,16	small rain
7	46	54	48	,42	fair
8	47	55	49	,35	fhowery
9	49	52	47	,02	rain
10	50	53	48	28,72	fhowery
11	47	47	45	,70	rain

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1803.
Nov.	°	°	°		
12	46	49	44	28,80	fair
13	44	46	43	29,25	fhowery
14*	43	47	34	,59	fair
15	32	48	45	,66	fair
16	44	52	42	,29	rain
17	40	42	36	,32	fair
18	34	44	38	,38	fair
19	38	43	40	,32	fair
20	42	44	40	,45	cloudy
21	44	46	42	,08	rain [der at nt.
22	47	47	48	,03	rain, with thun
23	44	47	38	,35	fair
24	34	42	37	,67	fair
25	34	43	55	,65	fair
26	37	44	36	,95	fair

* A very brilliant Meteor feen at half paft eight o'clock at night.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Nov. 22, 1803.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	58	10	46	6	27	8	29	4	39	3
Surrey	60	8	43	0	28	6	28	10	38	6
Hertford	55	6	35	9	23	6	25	4	35	9
Bedford	55	5	34	8	22	5	24	3	38	2
Hunting.	53	3	00	0	21	6	22	0	31	3
Northam.	53	2	31	0	22	8	22	10	33	9
Rutland	58	0	00	0	25	0	21	6	37	6
Leiceſter	58	1	00	0	25	10	25	3	38	7
Notting.	61	0	38	0	29	2	27	8	40	0
Derby	62	0	00	0	30	10	28	0	42	0
Stafford	57	5	00	0	30	11	28	3	37	4
Salop	51	6	37	6	27	0	25	10	00	0
Hereford	47	4	32	0	25	8	25	0	43	9
Worceſt.	48	6	36	2	28	2	28	6	43	7
Warwick	55	7	00	0	29	0	28	5	43	11
Wilts	52	10	00	0	25	2	24	8	43	4
Berks	59	9	00	0	26	4	27	3	40	4
Oxford	53	6	00	0	23	8	23	10	38	0
Bucks	55	2	00	0	24	11	26	0	36	3
Brecon	51	2	51	2	26	0	21	4	00	0
Montgn.	48	0	0	0	00	0	18	1	00	0
Radnor	48	10	00	0	27	5	23	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

	54	9	36	10	26	0	24	1	38	11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

	60	8	40	7	25	7	22	5	36	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	59	8	35	0	27	10	30	7	35	4
Kent	60	4	46	0	29	6	31	4	39	6
Suſſex	54	4	00	0	30	7	29	8	43	6
Suffolk	54	3	00	0	23	9	25	4	30	11
Cambrid.	52	10	00	0	21	2	20	3	31	0
Norfolk	51	6	32	8	23	5	23	5	33	5
Lincoln	52	11	00	0	26	1	23	2	36	3
York	53	4	37	2	26	6	24	4	40	8
Durham	50	3	00	0	26	8	22	11	00	0
Northum.	48	10	38	0	22	9	23	4	00	0
Cumberl.	54	5	36	0	26	10	22	2	00	0
Weſtmo.	58	4	44	6	27	8	24	2	00	0
Lancaſt.	59	3	00	0	28	8	28	8	40	11
Cheſter	54	9	00	0	30	6	28	4	00	0
Flint	56	2	00	0	30	2	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	58	4	00	0	30	4	20	11	51	3
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	20	0	18	6	00	0
Carnarv.	58	0	00	0	24	10	18	2	00	0
Merioneth.	57	9	48	0	28	0	20	8	00	0
Cardigan	51	4	00	0	20	0	16	0	00	0
Pembroke	48	0	00	0	20	0	16	0	00	0
Carmart.	58	8	00	0	00	0	16	0	00	0
Glamorg.	55	11	00	0	25	10	22	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	49	8	00	0	24	4	24	5	41	2
Somerſet	55	4	00	0	27	11	22	8	40	1
Monm.	53	0	00	0	24	6	00	0	00	0
Devon	57	9	00	0	23	11	22	6	00	0
Cornwall	56	10	00	0	28	6	23	9	00	0
Dorſet	53	5	00	0	25	6	26	0	45	0
Hants	52	11	00	0	25	10	25	1	39	7

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	58	1	33	8	30	1	29	6	53	6
2	53	11	36	10	23	1	23	7	53	0
3	51	6	32	8	23	5	23	5	57	4
4	52	2	36	10	25	5	23	6	36	10
5	49	7	38	0	23	6	23	1	50	6
6	55	5	40	3	27	1	22	4	50	0
7	57	6	36	10	29	3	28	7	40	11
8	57	10	48	0	27	0	19	9	50	0

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	53	6	36	10	21	5	17	7	38	11
10	53	0	36	10	25	8	23	11	41	5
11	57	4	36	10	26	9	23	1	38	11
12	53	1	36	10	25	8	25	5	42	3
13	50	6	40	7	23	9	22	10	34	11
14	50	0	40	7	22	4	18	11	38	0
15	54	7	40	7	25	11	23	0	39	9
16	50	0	40	7	28	8	23	0	37	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1803.

Dr. ROWLEY's *extraordinary Account of a Dog, killed by ſwallowing a poiſonous Serpent.*

THE merciful man is merciful to his beaſt, and true mercy conſiſts in rendering our domeſtic and affectionate animals as happy as their ſituation admits. The faithful canine race merit the ſportſman's and gentleman's humane attention. On this principle, I beg leave to communicate an extraordinary inſtance of the death of a beautiful and affectionate young ſpaniel; a ſpecies of dog I have always kept, and who have always rewarded my attention by their diſtinguiſhed ſagacity, attachment, and fidelity.

CASE.—In the latter end of laſt month, October 1803, and before that period, a canine diſeaſe raged, and indiſpoſed many dogs; and ſome died in conſequence. Many, however, were cured by two grains of tartar emetic diſſolved in four table ſpoonfuls of water, giving a teaſpoonful, more or leſs, according to the age and ſize of the dog. If purging happened to continue, prepared chalk in their water cured many.

The ſpaniel mentioned was in the field adjoining my pleaſant little villa at Kentiſh town, near the Obſervatory, and was perceived to attack ſomething. On inſpection it proved to be ſome ſpecies of ſnake, or ſerpent, coiled up, defending itſelf againſt the dog; but before the young gentlemen, three of my pupils at the St. Mary-le-bone Infirmary, could get a ſtick from the hedge to deſtroy the reptile, it had diſappeared, probably hiding itſelf in the numerous cracks in the earth the dry ſummer had cauſed.

The circumſtances were mentioned on the ſame day, Sunday, at dinner, but little attended to.

About a week after, the young ſpaniel dog went into the field again, accompanied with a large Newfoundland dog of the fineſt breed in England, who guards my houſe, garden, &c. The young dog was very active after birds, and traverſed the ground with his uſual activity and ſpirit. Colonel Williams, chevalier of the order of Maria Thereſa, who commanded the flotilla on the Rhine, &c. in the late war, was preſent, to whom I had given the dog to take to Vienna.

On the 2d of November 1803, the dog was ſuddenly ſeized with ſtrong convulſion fits, whilſt I was giving ſome orders to the gardener. He howled, ſcreamed, foamed at the mouth, barked violently, and ſeemed in great agonies. Suppoſing he had ſwallowed ſome leaves, herbs, or horſe cheſnuts, which fall in the autumnal ſeaſon, or ſomething that irritated and inflamed the ſtomach, he was ordered ſome caſtor oil, which operated, and diſcharged black faeces, but without utility. The convulſions, ſcreams, mournful howlings, barking, foaming at the mouth, and ſometimes vomiting, continued with little reſpite for near four days, until the 6th. The lamentable ſcreams, frothing, groanings, and appearances of excruciating pains continuing, he died in great agonies; but, when out of the fits, was ſenſible and very affectionate. I ordered

dered laudanum, repeatedly, to allay the irritation, and to suffer him to die in as little pain as possible; but it produced very little or no effect. The nerves of the stomach were irritated beyond the reach of medicine. It was shocking to humanity to see the animal's misery.

As it is a family rule, never to put any animal to death, whilst there remains the least hopes of preserving life, persons were hired to attend the suffering dog night and day, at the same time securing him, so that he would neither do himself nor the attendants injury.

The dead body of the dog opened.

The body of the dog was opened, according to anatomical accuracy, in my presence, in the afternoon of Sunday the 6th, by Mr. George Webb, one of my hospital students at the St. Mary-le-bone Infirmary, who before had seen the snake, or serpent, as represented.

Appearances.—The *stomach, intestines*, and *mesentery*, were much inflamed; so that the conjecture was right, that the animal's stomach was violently inflamed; though the cause was still unknown.

The stomach itself was unusually contracted, corrugated, and apparently much thickened, and shrunk up in apparent folds.

On examining it internally, was found the head and part of the body of the serpent; who, no doubt, whilst the dog was barking, at what period it is impossible to determine, had darted down his throat; and most probably fixing on the coats of the stomach, bit with redoubled rage, and produced all the violent symptoms mentioned, of excruciating pain expressed by howlings, barking, lamentable cries, and groanings, &c.

Whether there may be any history of a similar nature, I cannot say, as few regularly open the bodies of dogs; but amongst your numerous correspondents, especially sporting and country gentlemen, this extraordinary fact may merit consideration. I must observe, that the parts of the snake have been ordered to be preserved. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, yours, most sincerely,

WM. ROWLEY, M. D.

Savile Row, Nov. 8.

Mr. URBAN, *Spring-garden, Nov.* 10.

WE do not know, perhaps, of any human malady so pitiable as Deafness; nor of any to which mankind is liable, so much out of the power of art to relieve. The deaf man is doomed to mournful solitude, even amidst the enlivening circle, whose eloquence cannot move, harmony delight, nor even the noise of danger rouse him to escape his impending destruction.

The enquiry, in p. 929, respecting the late Dr. Johnson's deafness, prompted a friend to solicit my opinion on the question, for the satisfaction of W. B. B. and others of your readers*; "Does the noise of a carriage render hearing more distinct to the deaf man †?" This question has often called our attention; and the fact is, by experience, frequently verified. But we need not wonder it is not always so, and to give an answer fairly, we must ask another. Namely, what is the general cause of deafness? The learned tell us there are many remote, as well as proximate causes; but the more general one is, an injury to, or defect of, the functions of the auditory nerve, which is diffused throughout the organ of hearing. Should this nerve be oppressed with torpor, or with paralysis, to which it is subject, it may be stimulated to re-action by various external as well as internal causes; one of which is a hearty jumble over a rough road, which, while it rouses the dull sensations

* A former letter on this disease found its way, a few years ago, into our vol. LXI. pp. 39, 138, totally unknown to the above writer; it was sent to us, in the moment of temporary gratitude, by a gentleman from Bath. EDIT.

† See another letter in p. 1032. EDIT.

of

of the deaf man, tears almost to pieces the tender nerves of the acute and delicate. Should this be acceptable to you, it is at your service, from, Yours, &c. C. Potts.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 12.

In the new edition of Dr. Moseley's "*Treatise on Tropical Diseases*," I find in his admirable dissertation on the *Moon*, among many new and important facts, that he says people in extreme age generally die at the new, or full moon. After illustrating the subject by a variety of curious and incontestible proofs, he refers his readers for more evidence to the tomb-stones in church-yards. The fact being so extraordinary, and within every person's power to examine, I have made it my business to visit many church-yards; and having luckily a long series of ephemerides, I have been able to put the learned author's observations to the test. His words are, "almost all persons in extreme age die at the new, or at the full moon; and that if they do not die at the syzygies, they generally die at the quadratures."

The result of my scrutiny is decisive of the truth of Dr. Moseley's discovery. In St. Giles's church-yard there is one stone over five people, who died at the ages of 60, 63, 80, 89, and 90. The first died at the first quarter; the second on the day of the full moon; the third at the first quarter; the fourth two days before the new moon; and the fifth at the first quarter.

In the burying-ground at Westminster abbey, there is a tomb-stone over a man by the name of Stephenson, and his two wives. The first wife died aged 71, on the day of the full moon in December 1762; the husband died, aged 87, two days before the new moon in April 92; and the second wife died, aged 70, on the day before the new moon, in May 1798.

There is another stone over a man named Rogers, who died, aged 95, two days before the full moon, in March 1783.

There is another stone over a man and his wife, named Ward. The husband died, aged 80, on the day of the full moon in February 1791; and his wife died, aged 78, two days after the new moon in July 1797.

There is also a stone over a man and his wife, named Atkinson. The wife died, aged 85, at the last quarter in June 1765; and the husband died, aged 88, two days before the new moon in May 1770.

In St. James's church-yard, Westminster, there is a stone standing against the wall, to the memory of a man and his wife named Churchill. They both died in their 86th year. The man died on the day of the new moon in September 1785; and his wife at the first quarter in January 1795.

There is another stone in this church-yard over a man and his wife, named Snowden. The wife died, aged 73, on the day of the full moon in April 1788; and the husband died, aged 102, on the day of the full moon in May 1794.

I have been in many other church-yards, and find the result the same; and must confess my surprize, that no person before Dr. Moseley should ever have ascertained this part of the influence of the moon, among a multitude of her attributes, with which he has lately obliged the world. I cannot omit, Mr. Urban, the death of your old friend, the venerable Griffiths, of the Monthly Review; to whom Literature has been so much indebted. He also paid the debt of nature, in his 85th year, under the influence of the full moon, in September 1803, as defined by Dr. Moseley. M. L.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 26.

The following testimonial to the merits of Mr. Forsyth is so extremely honourable to all the parties, that it cannot be too extensively

tenſively publiſhed. It was the reſult, to my certain knowledge, of a viſit which was paid by the underſigned gentlemen to the Royal Gardens at Kenſington, wholly unſought by Mr. Forſyth, and ariſing merely from a converſation among themſelves, with a deſire on the part of ſome of the company to remove the doubts of the others. It may ſeem preſumption in me to add one word to ſo valuable and decided a teſtimony; but I feel it an imperious duty to ſtate, that, having been an attentive obſerver of the various operations of Mr. Forſyth for VERY NEARLY TWENTY YEARS, I can moſt unequivocally aſſert, that his ſtatements reſpecting the effects of his Compoſition rather fall ſhort of the truth than exceed it. Let any perſon who is ſtill incredulous, take a view of the noble avenue of old Foreſt-trees leading up from Kenſington gate to the Palace; or of any ſingle Fruit-tree in the extenſive range of the Private Gardens; and he will find what may be ſufficient either to convince the moſt ſuperficial obſerver, or to overcome the ſcruples of the moſt ſceptical and minute inveſtigator.

Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS.

"*To Mr. Forſyth, Royal Gardens, Kenſington.*

"Sir, As you had the goodneſs lately to give us an opportunity of examining ſeveral trees in Kenſington Gardens, in the various ſtages of renovation, or filling up with new wood; and as reports have been circulated, tending to diſcredit the efficacy of your proceſs; we feel it an act of juſtice, not only to you, but to the country, which is deeply intereſted in your diſcoveries, thus publicly to declare, that the ſtatements you have publiſhed contain nothing more than the truth.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM, M. D. F. R. S. &c.
WILLIAM WOODVILLE, M. D. *
JAMES SIMS, M. D. †
WILLIAM NORRIS ‡.
JOSEPH HART MYERS, M. D. §
ASTLEY COOPER ‖.
EDWARD COLEMAN ¶.
H. N. WILLIS, F. R. S. &c.

"*London, Nov.* 17, 1803."

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 25.

FROM the general philanthropy which pervades your Miſcellany; from the particular reſpect with which the late excellent Mr. Cambridge was noticed in your Obituary, vol. LXXII. p. 977; and from the intereſt you are known to have taken in the local Hiſtory of Twickenham (vol. LXVII. p. 1033, vol. LXXII. p. 705.); I am perſuaded you will readily admit the following letter from his ſon, to the Editor of a reſpectable contemporary work, as the ſubject of it is very generally intereſting.

Yours, &c. AMBULATOR.

"*Twickenham Meadows, Oct.* 20.

"SIR, The very handſome manner in which you have ſpoken of the volume of my father's works which I have lately offered to the publick, and the favourable repreſentation given of my perfoimance in the diſcharge of the nice and delicate duty of his biographer, merit my warmeſt acknowledgments.

"From the liberal principles upon which your work is conducted, I cannot doubt you will indulge me with the permiſſion to ſet right a miſrepreſentation accidentally thrown out by the writer of that article, which, unleſs ſpeedily corrected, and the fact more accurately ſtated, muſt have the effect of repreſenting me, in a matter that concerns the publick, as acting in direct oppoſition to that liberality and benevolence which I have deſcribed as forming the moſt prominent engaging features of my father's character.

"The mention of the engraving of Twickenham Meadows leads to the following obſervation: 'In theſe delightlightful meadows, in the ſummer ſeaſon, it was cuſtomary for parties of pleaſure,

---

* Phyſician to the Small-pox and Inoculating hoſpitals; and author of a work on Medical Botany.

† Preſident of the Medical Society of London.

‡ Surgeon to the Charter-houſe, &c.

§ Phyſician to the General Diſpenſary, Aldergate ſtreet.

‖ Surgeon of Guy's Hoſpital.

¶ Profeſſor of the Veterinary College.

pleasure, chiefly consisting of citizens of London, to go up with the tide to the extensive lawn in front of the house, carrying a cold repast with them; at a proper distance they spread their cloth on the verdant carpet, and thus enjoyed the enchanting prospect around them.

'The late good-natured owner of the premises, year after year, signalized his urbanity to his fellow-citizens, by permitting this annual recreation. We add with regret, that since his death the indulgence is withdrawn, and prohibitions, in large letters, painted on boards, are exhibited along the banks of the Thames, to prevent the renewal of those rural excursions to this beloved retreat.'

"The former part of this statement is perfectly correct. Mr. Cambridge did, for many years, not only allow such an indulgence, but took much pleasure in witnessing the gratification it afforded. The change of manners, however, that has taken place of late years, was no where more strongly exemplified than in the behaviour of the dinner parties frequenting these meadows. The lawn before the house continually exhibited scenes of riot and disorder, whilst the more retired parts of the garden and grounds, which were invaded without scruple, in open defiance of the proprietor and his servants, became the haunt of the grossest licentiousness and indecency. Still the same benevolence of heart which first inclined Mr. Cambridge to grant the indulgence, made him desirous to continue it, if possible, to all such as appeared to merit that distinction; but, after repeated attempts, this partial preference was found to occasion much additional trouble, and to give greater offence to the publick than a general denial. He therefore found himself reluctantly compelled, a few years before his death, to secure the tranquillity which was essential to his comfort at the closing period of a long life, by placing notices on the banks of the river, to announce to the parties intending to land and dine, that such permission was no longer granted. The same boards, which were placed then by my father, now remain; but no additional ones have been put up since his death. I am Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

GEORGE OWEN CAMBRIDGE."

Mr. URBAN, *Marylebone-lane, Oct.* 10.

THE inclosed, as exhibiting the manner of a part of the community in Queen Elizabeth's time, perhaps may be deemed sufficiently curious to have a place in your valuable Repository. If so, I shall be amply satisfied for the trouble of transcribing it. O. O.

Sir John Zouche *to my Father* *, 1593.

I understand you have rated a man of myn, Walter Whalley, wth a calliver, being rated before wth half a corslett; wch imposition I very well know ye ability of his estate requires not, only it gives me occasion to think ye mallicious humour you carry to his master is ye cause of this his exaction; which I hould as a poor revenge to execute yor sweet humors on him and not on me, who yet never did, nor ever will deny to answear you uppon any terms, whatsoever your disposition serves you to call me. I write not to intreat any abatement at your hands, I would have you think I scorn to desire any thing in kyndnes of you: if ye justices in their discretions will mitigate it, I shall hould myself satisfied; otherwise, I can be but sorry to see them subscribe to a man's direction, whose courses ar partially carried, neither respecting justice, nor ye reputation of a Gentleman. And so I end JOHN ZOUCHE.

My Father's Answear to Sir Jhon Zouche.

I certified your l'rs to ye Lords, because in those late country services for her Ma^ty^ they burdened me wth iniustice and partiality, vices in a magistrate most dammageable to ye publick estate, and therefore to be acknowledged and reformed by y^t^ hono^ble^ senate: you have receaved their pleasures and proceeded at ye table in farther slanderous imputations against me: now it concerneth me in particular to answear you in ye one and by ye other,

* Sir John Holles, first Earl of Clare.

other, for my better iuſtification wth all men, y^t firſt touching Whalley, whom you term your man, I committed no iniuſtice nor partiality; and therfore you ly moſt falſly: and for your other ſlanders I would return you ye like anſwear, if the firſt were not ſufficient, or could be avoided by you.

My Father's Challenge to Gervas Markham 1597.

Tell Geru. Markam, y^t wher he ſayth I was privy to Tailor's villany and cowardlines concerning Dunſtan his maſter, he lys moſt falſly; and he ſayth he is as good a man as I am, though I ſent him ye ly before, yet now I ſay agayn he lyes in his throte, and this will I maintayn againſt any my equall in England, and when he dare (though otherwiſe he is a raſcall and a vagabond, as having nothing, and I a 1000l. a year and better) againſt himſelf; ſett him gaynſay nothing of this; if he do, then do I trebble ye ly uppon him.

Gervaſe Markam's *Challenge to my Father, 1597, ſent by 2 of his Servants.*

Tell Jhon Hollyes, y^t doubting falſe meaſures in his 2 laſt meſſengers, viz. Fowler and Home, ſent wth his cartel of challenge to me, leaſt they ſhould not deliver him my right anſwear; y^t therefore I have ſent you two to tell him that though he carried ye burden of ye ly long ago, and now hath returned a ly agayn, he ſhews himſelf therein a very fooliſh boy and fitter to anſwear ſchoole-boys at buffet, then a man in ye field; but to anſwear his bragg. Tell him I now bidd you challenge him ye field uppon new year's day next wth my rapier and dagger; my cumpany ſhall be a boy of 15 years age ye combate to fight in our ſhirts and waſtcotes. Thus deliver him ye length of my rapier. And tell him I with him health till ye day, and look for his gentlemanlike anſwear of this day.

GERVASE MARKHAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 14.

MR. LYSONS, in his account of the monuments in Mitcham church, mentions one for "Sir Ambroſe Crawley, alderman of London (celebrated in the Tatler, No. 78, under the name of Sir *Humphrey Greenhat*), who died in 1715." (Surrey, p. 856). The ſtory to which the Tatler alludes is a competition between two citizens for the aldermanſhip of Queenhithe ward. He quotes the adverti ſements of the two candidates as from the news-paper of the day, under feigned names*. But, as it is probable only their ſurnames are diſguiſed, it is certain that Humphrey Parſons, who married one of Sir Ambroſe Crawley's† daughters, and was only *Sir* by vulgar courteſy, was the perſon intended by the nickname of *Greenhat*, perhaps from wearing a hat of that colour when in his brewhouſe at St. Katherine's. The new edition of the Tatler, *cum notis variorum*, 1786, takes no notice of this compoſition; and the only note is a common-place note of a French writer on the modes of bribery adopted in England. Q.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are obliged to ACADEMICUS OXONIENSIS, who will be this month gratified in one part of his requeſt. But he little knows the difficulty of the taſk in which he kindly ſuggeſts advice.

Neither VIATOR from the Chapter houſe, nor E PLURIBUS UNUM, will receive the fooliſh ſatisfaction of impoſing on us or the publick.

We ſhall be much obliged to any correſpondent who can ſhew or lend us a catalogue, with or without prices (but if the former ſo much the better), of the pictures of Thomas Scluter Bacon, eſq. ſold about 1736-7, at Cock's auction-rooms, Covent garden.

* The candidates were Sir Ambroſe Crawley and Sir Benjamin Green. But the latter obtained the election. Crawley's agent was John Medgley; and the names of the witneſſes (given only in initials) were, James Halſett, Jeremy Gaugh, and Edward Davis. EDIT.

† Sir Ambroſe Crawley was, perhaps, one of the firſt who circulated in the ſeveral towns and villages where he dwelt NOTES inſtead of money, from *ten pence* to twenty ſhillings. See Swift's Works, 1803, 18mo, vol. VIII. p. 242. His extenſive iron manufactory is alſo noticed by the Devil, vol. XII. p. 136. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

HAVING, on an excurſion into Bedfordſhire, ſketched the church of Toddington, I take the liberty of ſending it to you for the Gentleman's Magazine. *(See Plate I.)*

Toddington, *vulgò* Tuddington, in Bedfordſhire, 5 miles North-eaſt of Dunſtable, ſtands on a hill ſuppoſed to be the higheſt ground in the county, had formerly a market on Saturday, but long ſince diſcontinued. This town has nothing left of its former flouriſhing ſtate in the time of the Earl of Strafford's family reſiding here at the manor-houſe, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Sir Tho. Cheyne, knt. or bart. who alſo lived here, beſides many other eminent perſons. The manor-houſe is entirely gone, excepting what is converted into a farm-houſe at one corner of the old foundation; not an eighth part left. The church is built in the cruciform ſhape, and is in tolerable condition, &c. excepting the two wings, which are in ruins through want of repair. The church has gone through a repair, but not theſe chapels, as the families of Cheyne and Wentworth are, I ſuppoſe, extinct. There is, in a field where I ſtood to take the ſketch of the church, a large conical mound of earth, ſuppoſed to be Roman; but I think it too ſmall for any defence; ſhould imagine it to be a barrow, for a great battle was fought in Chalgrave field, near this place, but in another pariſh; or thrown up by the Danes when they were at Dunſtable, this town being the direct road from this place, through Houghton Regis, Chalgrave, Toddington, and Ampthill, to Bedford. J. S. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Abbeſs Roding, June* 26.

INCLOSED I ſend you the South-Eaſt view of Leaden-Roding church, Eſſex, *(fig.* 2), which is ſituated on the South ſide of that of High-Roding, and is about three miles diſtant therefrom. The pariſh is a very ſmall one, and contains only one manor; the manſion houſe of which ſtands on the North ſide of the church, and is called Leaden hall. The building appears very antient, and belongs to —— Brand, eſq. of the Hoo, in Hertfordſhire. All the barns, ſtables, &c. with the exception of only two buildings, were about two years ago entirely deſtroyed by fire. The houſe is very pleaſantly ſituated, rather on an eminence, and commands a very pleaſant view.

The church is a ſmall building, and appears an antient ſtructure, much more ſo than the other churches in the Rodings; it ſeems to be in rather a ruinous condition. The church and chancel are both tiled. A turret with a ſmall ſpire at the Weſt end contains three bells, only two of which can be uſed. There are no monumental inſcriptions either in the church or church-yard worthy of notice. From whence this pariſh derived its name I am not able to tell. The parſonage houſe is diſtant half a mile South Weſt from the church, and is a very indifferent building. Between this and the church is a bridge acroſs the road, called the Turn bridge, an account of which I once ſent you. When the waters are high, it is rather dangerous. A child, whoſe name was Gower, a few years ago, was drowned in croſſing it. Its ſiſter jumped in the water to ſave it, and would likewiſe have been drowned, had not another girl, in company with her, the preſence of mind to pull her out by her bonnet, which was tied under her chin. She is now alive, and lives near the bridge.

The rector is the Rev. W. C. Dyer, A. M. rector of Abbeſs Roding, who pays an annual quit rent of thirteen ſhillings and four pence to Mr. Brand, Lord of the manor.

Here is a ſmall ſchool in the pariſh for poor children, which is endowed, and the ſtipend paid by the lord of the manor. T. DYER.

Mr. URBAN, *Potton, July* 25.

EWEWORTH, or Eyworth, is a ſmall village in Biggleſwade hundred, in the county of Bedford. It was purchaſed by Sir Edmund Anderſon, knt. (the judge that condemned Mary Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay caſtle) in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It continued in the family until the year 1779, when, by the death of Sir Stephen Anderſon (the laſt of that name), it came to Anderſon Pelham, eſq. of Brocklesby, in the county of Lincoln, now Lord Yarborough.

The church is a neat antient ſtructure, with a nave and South aiſle, and a ſpire ſteeple at the Weſt end *(fig.* 3).

The living is a donative in the gift of Lord Yarborough.

In the chancel, on the South ſide, under

under an arch richly ornamented with armorial bearings, and supported by Corinthian pillars of beautiful marble of various colours, lies Sir Edmond Anderson in his robes, and his lady in the dress of the time. On the tombs below are two sons and four daughters, kneeling.

Over them is this inscription:

"Here lieth the bodies of Sir Edmond Anderson, knt. Lord Chief Justice of the court of Comon Pleas 24 years and a half; and Dame Magdalen his wife, daughter of Christopher Smith, esq. They had issue three sons and six daughters; viz. Edmond, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Inkpenn, esq. and died without issue; Sir Francis Anderson, knt. married, first, Judith, daughter of Sir Stephen Some, knt. and after Audrey, daughter of Sir John Boutler, knt. and bart.; and William Anderson, who married first Johana, daughter of Thomas Essex, esq. and after Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Darnell, knt. The two eldest daughters died yonge; and Margaret, the third daughter, married to Sir Thomas Monson, knt. and bart. Katherine, married to Sir George Booth, knt. and bart.; Grefill, married to Sir John Shefield, knt. eldest sonne of Edmond Lord Sheffield; and Elizabeth, married to Sir Hatton Farmer, knt. The said Sir Edmond dyed the first of August 1605, being 74 years and upwards of age. And the said Dame Magdalyn departed this life the 9th of January 1622, being 79 years and upwards of age."

On the North side of the chancel is an elegant monument, with the effigies of a man in armour, kneeling between two ladies, with this inscription over them:

"Here lieth the Bodye of Sir Francis Anderson, late of Eyworth, in the county of Bedford, knt. son and heire of Sir Edmond Anderson, knt. late Lord chief justice of his Majesties courte of Comon Pleas at Westminster; who was first married to Judith, daughter of Sir Stephen Soame, knt. and Alderman of London, by whom he had issue two sons. And afterwards married to Audry, daughter of Sir John Buttler of Hatfield Woodhall, in the county of Hartford, knt. by whom he had issue 2 son and 2 daughters. The said Sir Francis departed this transitorie life the 22d day of December, Anno Dom. 1626, in whose sacred memorie the said Lady Anderson erected this monument at her own p'per cost and charges."

On a lofty monument of white marble, richly gilt and decorated, stands the figure of a man and woman in the dress of the time, each with their left hands on their breast, and holding in their right hands a heart between them, inscribed, "To God, 1638;" and over the heart a crown, inscribed, "Ex gratia mei debito." Over them, on a slab of black marble, this inscription:

"These liv'd in that they lov'd,
God made them one;
He dies, and thus disolv'd
Loe she is none.
Delay not then till fate
Shall stop her breath,
To tell what day she died,
His was her death."

"In the sepulchre of his fathers, towards the upper end of the chancel on the North side, lyeth buried the body of Edmond Anderson, esq. eldest sonne and heire of Sir Francis Anderson, knt. grand-sonne of Sir Edmond Anderson, sometime Lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. He married Alice, the sole daughter and heire of Sir John Constable, of Dromanby, in the countie of York, knt. by whom he had issue onely one daughter, named Dorothy. He all this time truly professed and constantly adhered to the true and uncorrupted truth of Christ Jesus, and as he held the unitie of the spirit with the church, so also the bond of perfect peace, love and charitie with men. In summe he so liv'd here on earth, as justly argues to all the world, that God who gave him that grace hath received him to mercy; to which he went on the 4th of April, Anno Dom. 1638; leaving behind him the said daughter aged 7 years and a half, and his wife a sorrowfull widow, who with him hath intomb'd her heart, and hath pledg [* here follows a long erasure], dedicating this small monument to his dear and love'd memorie which in the mean time she sadly contemplates."

Over the man, "Morte separati;" over the woman, "Tamen in Deo convenimus." Under the man, "Veni; domine Jesu, cito veni:" under the woman, "Quamvis incumbo, tamen vocante magistro resurgam."

On a small monument, on the South side of the chancel, is this inscription:

"Here lieth body of Magdallena Gadbury, the sole and only daughter of Richard Gadbury, of Eyworth, gentleman, and of Margaret Gadbury his second wife; which said Magdallena Gadbury lived the age of 5 years and 7 days. She departed this

* Tradition says that the lady made a solemn vow never to take a second husband, and had the vow recorded on the monument; but very soon after his death married again, and ordered the inscription to be erased.

transitorie

tranſitorie life the 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord God 1618, in whoſe sacred memorie the aforeſaid Richard Gadbury, her father, hath erected this monument.

'Chriſt is to both in life and death advantage.

"For as in Adam all dye, even ſo in Chriſt ſhall all be made alive."

Arms. Gules, a croſs Or, between four goats heads eraſed, Ar.

The following inſcriptions are on the floor.

On a black marble ſtone, plated with braſs, is engraved a man and woman, with this inſcription:

"Here lieth the bodye of Richard Gadbury, late of Eyworth, gentleman, together with Margaret, daughter of Thomas Anderſon, late of Caſtlethorpe in Lyncolneſhire, eſq. his ſecond wife, who left unto certain feoffes in truſt for the perpetual benefit of the poor of Eyworth, ſix acres of arable land lying in the fields of Wreſtlingworth, and 8 acres of arable land lying in the fields of Dunton. The ſaid Richard, being about the age of 63 years, departed this life October the 16, An. Dom. 1624. And the ſaid Margaret being about the age of ——. They had iſſue one only daughter, Magdallena, in whoſe memory they erected the little monument placed in the South ſide of this chancel wall."

"Here lieth the bodie of John Glynne, eſq. ſon of Sir William Glynne, bart. and of Dame Penelopie his wife, daughter of Stephen Anderſon, eſq. of Eyworth, who died the 12 day of March 1661, aged 37 years."

"Here lieth the body of the virtuous Lady Dame Mary Anderſon, wife of Sir Stephen Anderſon, bart. and daughter of Sir John Glynne, knt. one of his Majeſties ſerjeants at law, who departed this life Feb. the 25th, 1661."

"Here lyeth interred the body of Dame Alice, baroneſs Verulame, Viſcounteſs St. Albans, one of the daughters of Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London; ſhe departed this life the 29th of June, Anno D'ni 1650."

"Here lieth the body of Dame Dorothey Conſtable, the widdow of Sir John Conſtable, late of Dromanby in Yorkſhire, and daughter and coheire of Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London; ſhe departed this life the 8 day of June, Anno D'ni. 1649. Neare hereunto alſo are interred the bodyes of Thomas, John, Edmond, Francis, and Elizabeth, children of John Cotton, eſq. (ſon and heire of Sir Thomas Cotton, ba r.) and of Dorothy his wife, daughter of Edmond Anderſon, eſq. by Alice his wife, who was daughter of the ſaide Lady Conſtable, which 5 children died in their infancy. Here lieth the body of Edmond Anderſon, eſq. who departed this life Auguſt the 6th, 1763."

"Here lieth the body of Sir Stephen Anderſon, bart. who departed this life Jan. the 9, 1707."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Catherine Anderſon, who departed this life April the 9th, 1705."

"Here lieth interred the pious and generally honoured Miſtreſs Katherin Anderſon, wife unto Stephen Anderſon, eſq. She was of a noble extraction, and her virtues above it."

"In memory of Edmond Anderſon, eſq. who departed this life April the 1ſt, 1740; aged 54 years."

In the church:

"In his family vault under the chancel of this church lyeth the body of Edmond Anderſon, of Mag. college, Cambridge, deſigned to be rector of Broughton, in the county of Lincoln, ſecond ſon of Sir Stephen Anderſon, of Eyworth, in the county of Bedford, bart. died IX Feb. 1766."

Arms in the Eaſt window. Az. a chevron between 3 eſcalops, Or; on a chief Or, a lion paſſant guardant. Parted by bend ſineſter, a lion rampant, counterchanged Or and Sable.

In the North window. Gules, a chevron Or, between 3 pelicans Arg.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 4.

UPON trenching ſome ground very deeply laſt ſpring for planting, cloſe to the ſite of a vicarage-houſe, the ſeal, of which I incloſe you an impreſſion (*fig.* 4), was found by the clergyman; the workmanſhip rude, the form deſigned for ſuſpenſion, the material apparently braſs. Its probable date, the meaning of its device, &c. &c. will eaſily be diſcovered by ſome of your antiquarian readers.

Qu. Has the geometrical theorem, propoſed two or three months ago in your Magazine, been yet favoured with a ſolution? I mean that which aſſerts the parallelism of a chord in a circle, and a line peculiarly circumſtanced with regard to it, which I need not now multiply words to deſcribe*.

Yours, &c. F. R. S.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XXIV.

"Poets are poor, the meaning can you hit?
'Tis not the want of Money, but of Wit."
ANON.

ALTHOUGH complaints againſt the fair ſex are what I am leaſt diſpoſed to encourage, being a very general as well as a particular lover, yet

* An anſwer will ſoon appear. EDIT.

I have

I have of late received so many letters respecting a small party of ladies, who are usually known by the name of THE NINE, that I judge it requisite to take some notice of the subject. And this I shall endeavour to perform, not by printing the letters of my correspondents, either *verbatim* or *seriatim*, but by exhibiting a general statement of their causes of offence, with such evidence for the defendants as may enable my readers to form a tolerable judgment of the whole case.

It has been represented to me, that these ladies were virgins of such high reputation as to be addressed by persons of genius, in all parts and in all ages of the world, and that the returns made for such applications were elegant and even sublime; but that of late they have either totally disappeared, or have secreted themselves in such a manner, that some of my correspondents express doubts of their existence, and propose that I should endeavour to discover their abode, which they say (addressing themselves to the well-known poverty of Projectors) may probably entitle me to a very handsome reward.

For my own part, I must premise that I never had much connexion with the ladies in question. When young, indeed, I paid a little court to them, as young folks generally do, who wish to be poetical in apple-pyes and birds-nests; but whether they considered me as an unpromising suitor, or whether they were at that time otherwise engaged, the fact is, that I never received, in answer to my numerous importunities, more than two epigrams; the last part of an elegy, and the first line of an *impromptu*, which, I must confess, is matchless. I have not, however, been inattentive to their conduct in the case of other suitors, and am willing to allow with my correspondents, that their general behaviour of late years has been somewhat dark and mysterious. Hence, in all my attempts to ascertain the history and biography of these ladies, I have been foiled by inconsistencies of conduct, and by facts as contradictory as the evidence on one of those causes which lately compelled a learned judge to declare, that "whenever a horse is in question, there is no coming at the truth." These ladies, for example, are represented as virgins, a character which it is delightful to contemplate, because connected with our most delicate notions of purity, simplicity, and virtue; yet it is notorious that they have sometimes bestowed favours upon men of very doubtful, not to say bad characters, and have promoted works of fancy which do no credit to any age or language. Sometimes they have befriended the authors of Iliads and Eneids, and at other times have been known to associate with libellers and slanderers; nay it is confidently said, in print, that they have not unfrequently been very free with men addicted to drinking, if not quite drunk in their company. Some have likewise accused them of lesser foibles, as of prudery; but this, perhaps, may be the retort of disappointment. It is natural that ladies so much courted should be a little coy, and surely it ought to be no reproach that they exercise the common privileges of their sex, and choose for themselves, although that may be, and often is, attended with a greater display of caprice than of taste.

In my inquiries into their lives, I have been anxious, like a true biographer, to ascertain their religion and morals; but in those particulars I have encountered so many perplexities that I am afraid the subject must remain to be determined by some person of more research and information. On the whole, I am inclined to think them a species of Pagans a little modernized, and in that respect not unlike those among us who call themselves Christians, after having written away the essential doctrines of Christianity, and degraded the character of its author. It is certain that Jupiter, or Jove, Apollo, Venus, Minerva, and other heathen deities, are more frequently in their mouths than they ought to be; and that they have even endeavoured to smuggle them into Protestant churches in the shape of monuments and tombs.

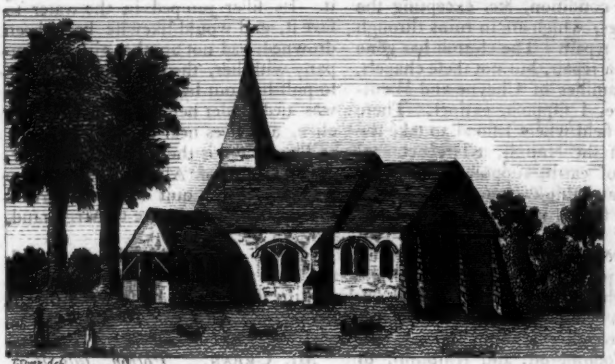
Another reason I have for doubting of their orthodoxy, and which occurs to me regularly once a week, is the aversion they have ever shewn to those useful and popular compositions, Psalms and Hymns. It is well known how shabbily they behaved to Thomas Sternhold and John Hopkins, two worthy persons of the church of England, who requested their assistance nearly three centuries ago, in a translation of a certain very antient collection of sacred poetry. They were somewhat more civil to Messrs. Tate and Brady, who applied to them when engaged

Gent. Mag. Nov. 1803. Pl. I. p. 1008.

1. TODDINGTON Church, BEDS. S.E.

T.S.E. 1802.

2. LEADEN-RODING Church, ESSEX. S.E.



T. Dyer del.

3. EYWORTH Church, BEDS. S.E.

T. Dyer del. J. Cary Sculp. 1802

gaged in a similar design; but yet such was their reluctance to contribute heartily in the cause, that very few judges have a good opinion of the little they performed. Some years after this last attempt, Dr. Watts invoked their aid; but, knowing how they had treated his predecessors who addressed them plainly and literally, he adopted a round-about way of paying his court to them, and obtained some considerable favours of the *paraphrastic* kind; and from that circumstance many were of opinion that these ladies had gone over to the meeting, and were become Noncons. Still, however, such was and is their dislike to any productions not connected with the deities of their younger years, that criticks are obliged to complain of piety and poetry being disunited—a complaint which may be admitted, although they have been known to smile occasionally on a few very good men, for exceptions are said to confirm, rather than destroy a general rule.

But while from these circumstances a cloud of suspicion seems to hang over their religion, and while to some it appears to be ambiguous, if not heathenish, there are reasons for thinking that their morals are improved, which is not a common case in the absence of the foundation of all morality. If these ladies are not often seen in our churches, they are still less often to be found in our theatres; and this I take to be one of the most extraordinary revolutions of an age in which so many things are turned upside down. It is the more remarkable because, some years ago, places were appointed for them on those nights when operas were performed, and operas were expressly written to invite them; and of late, even on comedy nights, one or two places have been reserved for their use: and yet when requested to be propitious on such occasions, they either fly out in unmannerly passions, or discharge such a torrent of nonsense, that many very good judges think it would be better not to ask them at all.

Now this is variously accounted for by my correspondents. On the one hand, it is urged as an extraordinary instance of their caprice, that they should desert places which they formerly frequented every night with such men as Shakspeare and Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, &c. &c. and now scarcely deign to be seen above once in a season, perhaps for a benefit, when any of their old favourites happen to accompany them. It is asked, "what can be the humour of those ladies? where do they go, and how do they amuse themselves? This is really most capricious and unaccountable." On the other hand, it is contended on their part, that being ladies of great purity and delicacy, they have seen too many things to shock them; and as to being invoked, they maintain that the call was impertinent, and not warranted; that they were required to assist fellows who succeeded only in writing nonsense, which they contrived to hide from the audience by means of certain crochets and quavers borrowed, and sometimes stolen from France and Italy; that if they had contributed their assistance, it would only have been placed on a footing with such productions as shew neither rhime nor reason; that many of their pretended admirers, even when addressing their fulsome courtship to them, would go into the company and share the favours of filthy drabs who assumed their names, and who were scarcely fit to sing ballads for halfpence in the streets: and, lastly, as to the places reserved for them on the opera nights, it was notorious that these were permitted to be filled by their lowest *retainers*, and that both authors and managers finding this to answer their purpose, had either ceased to apply to them at all, or had deputed such persons to solicit their aid as no ladies of their rank could be supposed to associate with, unless their object were to insult the publick taste and morals.

Which of these representations is the true one, I must leave to the discernment of my readers. Certain it is that the ladies in question have of late deserted our theatres; and as to other places of amusement, they never were particularly fond of them. They have not for many years been in request at Ranelagh or Vauxhall; and as to routs, since they never game, their company is not expected. This is perhaps a little inconsistent: for it is certain they keep very late hours, as some of their first favourites have partaken of their cheering smiles in the dead of night. It is not a love of riot, however, that keeps them so long awake, but a disposition to pensive sadness and melancholy, to which the pale moon or the glimmering lamp are thought favourable.

Another argument that may be advanced

vanced in favour of these ladies is, that they have ever been more attached to poor and obscure persons, than to persons of rank and quality; not, indeed, that they have any aversion to the latter, when agreeable in other respects: but the great majority of their favourites have certainly been taken from men of a very inferior class in society. On them they have bestowed fame, which is the only gift in their power, for they deal so little in riches, that, even in this country formerly, they were not able to preserve some of their greatest favourites from perishing in the streets. In thus distributing their favours, it may be thought there is something of caprice, or oddity of taste. It is surely singular that, like other great ladies, they seldom reside at their elegant seats, but are more often seen walking in dark alleys, and climbing up creaking stairs to more dark garrets. However, it may be a question whether the contempt shewn by the world to their greatest favourites, is not one reason of their lately having become more shy and cautious?

But whatever may be our opinion as to this matter, and whatever suspicions we may entertain either as to their religion or morals, we are still more perplexed when we attempt to discover their politics. My correspondents have thrown out some very severe censures on this head, which I am unwilling to copy at a time when no difference of sentiment ought to be entertained or divulged. I must confess, however, that I have perceived inconsistencies in their conduct which require to be explained. I observed, for example, that during the whole of the last war, while they encouraged the enemy with revolutionary songs that distracted the brains of a whole nation, they affected a strange and mysterious kind of neutrality as to the great questions of peace and war. They would sometimes talk on a battle or massacre in the most lively manner, as things they liked to dwell upon; but when peace seemed to be returning, they considered it rather as politicians than as poets, and when actually proclaimed, they had nothing *new* to advance, nor one word more than had been advanced an hundred times on similar occasions. And during the present crisis, it may be asked, where are their services? A few trifling favours they have bestowed; but what have they done in proportion to their eminent and well-known powers on former occasions? I could wish that these questions were satisfactorily answered. Perhaps these ladies may plead that improper persons have applied to them, and this is so frequently the case, that it may stand as a perpetual apology. It is one, however, of the truth of which we cannot always be certain. They may, indeed, be teazed by blockheads occasionally; but at a time like the present, when the efforts of all must constitute the safety of all, they surely might condescend to drop any private animosities, overlook petty affronts, and contribute something popular, spirited, and patriotic. Of this at least they may be assured, that their risk is that of existence; for if the barbarous fury of the enemy should prevail, the Muses would be banished the land, their seats razed from the foundation, and their works trod "under the hoofs of a swinish multitude."

I have thus ventured a few remarks on the ambiguous conduct of those Ladies, in consequence of the complaints sent to me by many correspondents. I have only to add, that I have still on hand a certain quantity of contra-evidence which ought not to be omitted, whatever credit may be due to it. I am informed that much which is reported of the coyness, shyness, deafness, and prudery of these Ladies is absolutely unfounded; and that, upon a fair calculation, there are in this country not less than one thousand men, besides women and children, to whom these ladies are so complacent and obliging, so liberal and bounteous, that they have no reason to complain, and are, in their own opinion, their highly favoured worshipers: that this vast multitude never address them without receiving an immediate answer; and that reports of a contrary tendency are purposely manufactured by a set of persons called criticks, who disperse them among the publick in monthly pamphlets, and by certain booksellers, who are notoriously interested. And lastly, adds a female correspondent, with some indignation, "it is treating the Muses like children, to suppose they do not come when called."

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 11.

As one avowed object of periodical works, such as yours, is to furnish an opportunity of discussing literary

rary points too minute, or of too tranſient a nature, to admit of being treated ſeparately. I cannot ſuppoſe that the following remarks will be deemed improper for inſertion; eſpecially as they concern the moral as well as the literary character of an Author who appears to me to have met with moſt unbecoming treatment. Some indeed of the aſperſions caſt upon him are ſo groſſly abſurd, that they might well be left to work their own correction, did we not know that the authority of a name will often render falſhood and abſurdity current, and that the generality of readers are apt to receive their opinions implicitly from any eſtabliſhed guide without ſcrutiny or heſitation.

No other conſideration could lead me to apprehend any injury to Mr. Mant's reputation from the invectives of the Antijacobin Review for October 1803, upon which I am now about to offer ſome remarks; and nothing but importance of the ſubject could tempt me to offer the remarks upon an article which, both for its ſentiments and its language, is beneath criticiſm. Let the writer of it, however, ſpeak for himſelf.

In the firſt ſentence, which does not ſeem to be an attempt at Engliſh, the Editor of Warton's Poetical Works is ſtyled *a young and obſcure writer, who has never ſignalized himſelf in the liſts either of poetry or criticiſm*; and in the next page he is ſaid to *overſtep the modeſty of youth*, when he preſumes to give *ex cathedrâ* his opinion of Warton's merit as an Hiſtorian, a Critick, an Antiquary, and a Poet.

Now, although I am happily unacquainted with the myſtery of Reviewing, I can with confidence affirm, that the age of an author is no part of the Reviewer's buſineſs; the queſtion before him is, whether the work be well or ill executed; and, when he digreſſes from this enquiry into perſonal reflections, he overſteps the bounds of his duty, and becomes a libeller inſtead of a critick. *Virtutem æſtimat annis* is an erroneous principle of long ſtanding; but who ever till now heard it applied to the literary merit of an *individual*? Or who ever expected a ſtatement of an Author's age, or a copy of his Pariſh Regiſter, to be annexed to his name in the title-page?

From the repetition of this charge of *youth*, one would be led to imagine that an arrogant and petulant air, a ſuperficial examination of the ſubject, haſty concluſions, and crude notions of criticiſm, were the characteriſticks of this performance. It is curious, however, to contraſt with the cavils of this hoary Critick (for ſuch, I preſume, he is) the language of a ſet of men whom I degrade by calling them his brethren, the Edinburgh Reviewers, but whoſe opinions are on this occaſion the more deſerving of our notice, becauſe they ſeem to have regarded the work before us with a ſeverity even amongſt themſelves unuſual.

With them its principal merit is caution, fidelity, and accuracy. "The modeſty of the Editor's pretenſions as an original writer ought to diſarm criticiſm of her ſternneſs and faſtidious ſeverity." Such is their praiſe. Their ironical cenſure is, "that, in the view which he has given of the literary labours and literary character of his Author, he has ſeldom had the temerity to think or judge for himſelf—that his aim rather has been to catch the prevailing opinions and ſentiments which have already gone forth into the world—and that he has prudently withdrawn from the more perilous enterprize of guiding or correcting the public taſte."

Without ſtopping to enquire into the juſtice of theſe ſtrictures (which, indeed, it would be no difficult taſk to diſprove), I will only for the preſent obſerve, that when two charges, of a nature directly oppoſite and incompatible with each other, are preferred againſt an Author, a preſumption ariſes that he is not deeply guilty of either; and that in moſt caſes this circumſtance may be aſſumed as the ſafeſt criterion of real merit. However, before I quit the Edinburgh Reviewers, it may be well alſo to obſerve, that, by the confeſſion of the Antijacobin Critic (although it muſt be confeſſed better teſtimony would be welcome), Mr. Mant has ſucceeded in that part of the work which, from want of a perſonal acquaintance, they ſuſpected to be imperfect, the delineation of Warton's private character and habits of life.

In the three pages allotted to Mr. Mant's work, the Reviewer has done his readers the juſtice of preſenting them with nearly one of good Engliſh, and which, on that account alone, it is but natural he ſhould quarrel with. It is an extract from Mr. Mant's examination of Warton's poetical merits, in which he remarks, that his verſe did not equal Dryden's in variety, nor Mil-

ton's

tion's in melody; and proceeds to confirm the poſitions by ſeveral diſtinct and ingenious criticiſms. Upon this he is unable to reſtrain his wrath. By the ſame privilege (I preſume of age), which exempts him from a regard to the laws of grammar and common ſenſe, he calls the varieties of Dryden *anomalies*, and, in a third, *anomalous* verſification. Then, after a paragraph about Pope, which I defy any one to underſtand, he proceeds in a ſtrain of moſt tormenting ſarcaſm, heightened by that rhetorical figure, as Dr. Bentley ſays, called Nonſenſe.

"With what pain muſt Mr. Mant *go through* the ſplendid verſes of the Æneid, and how muſt he lament the ſcantineſs of the fragments of Ennius, which afford ſo many reſting places from the fatigue of *going through* a *ſeries* of correct and harmonious *poetry*."

The meaning of this poliſhed and indignant period I leave to abler wits to diſcover; and, without noticing the profound remarks upon plagiariſm which follow, I paſs at once to the concluding ſentence of the article, exhibited, it ſeems, *in terrorem*, to all young criticks. The tremendous warning is uſhered in, as it was always obſerved the Czar Peter's moſt bloody edicts were, by a proteſtation of his Majeſty's tender and forgiving diſpoſition.

"We ſhall ever be ready to treat the effervescence of youthful imagination with all poſſible candour and indulgence. But if a young Critick [now comes the dreadful threat] will preſume to judge with raſhneſs and preſumption [whenever you preſume take care to do it without preſumption] the merits of thoſe whoſe fame has been long eſtabliſhed, *they* muſt not expect [that is, thoſe whoſe fame has been long eſtabliſhed muſt not expect] to eſcape that correction which the folly, the arrogance, and the malignity of the attempt deſerve."

Seriouſly, Mr. Urban, is this language to be endured by the age? And are the perſons who uſe it to be allowed the rank of literary cenſors? Would it be poſſible (if the very next words to thoſe I have quoted did not obtrude on our ſight the preſumptuous title "Reviewers reviewed"), would it be poſſible to conceive that ſuch men could hold themſelves entitled to bear rule among Criticks, as a tribunal of ultimate appeal, and of paramount juriſdiction? But, perhaps, the blame does not attach to the whole fraternity. Perhaps this article may have been admitted as an agreeable variety to relieve the ſameneſs of ſober criticiſm; as a ſort of burleſque of the art; a kind of ſubſtitute for thoſe precious caricatures, by the aid of which that publication firſt crawled into notice. Whatever be the deſign, the reputation of a writer is a matter of too ſerious concern to be wantonly ſported with, or to be intruſted to low and illiterate hands. The writer of this article talks of his intimacy with Warton. Perhaps this is true. If it is, it only proves that the Biographer might have mentioned it among the weakneſſes of that amiable man, that he was not always ſcrupulous in the choice of his acquaintance.

In addreſſing you, Sir, on this ſubject, it was not my intention to panegyrize Mr. Mant's performance, but to vindicate it from ſcurrility and inſult. Its merits will, I am perſuaded, be juſtly appreciated in due time. Meanwhile let me obſerve, that by thoſe who in general terms under-rate the work, it is nevertheleſs allowed to poſſeſs all the eſſential good qualities uſually required in undertakings of that nature—caution, modeſty, and candour in the whole tenor of it, a faithful and intereſting biographical ſketch, ſound principles of taſte, accurate and judicious criticiſm: and, whatever opinion we may entertain reſpecting the numerous and minute inveſtigations of the ſources of Warton's phraſeology, it is obvious that they proceed, not in the ſhameful language of the Antijacobin Reviewer, from a malignant and inſidious wiſh to injure the Poet's fame, but from a high veneration and enthuſiaſtic fondneſs for his character, which gave even to thoſe trifles, in the eye of the Editor, an importance to which perhaps they are not entitled. D. N.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 11.

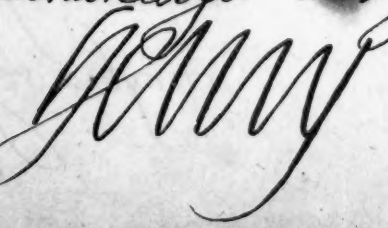
"An old Friend," p. 59, col. 2, may receive ſome ſatisfaction as to his enquiries, if he will recur to the Indexes to the *Eſſays*, &c. under "Confeſſional," in your volumes for 1767, 1768, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1780; and to the article "Blackburne" in the *ſame* Index to your volume for 1775. His death is regiſtered in your Obituary for 1787, p. 748. See alſo your volumes for 1788, p. 910, col. 2; for 1790, p. 449, col. 2; and for 1799, p. 915. Scrutator.

Mr.

m.r le chancelyer, Jay cõma
le vous fere entandre a
& yntrusyon sur ce qui
marqueryte lesyre ton
à ésté donée cõtre la d
ie vous prye dafforter
auctoryté afyn que m
mant pour ce regard
quelle desyre & cõ
son repos & contante
plus que le myen mes
que vous ne mang
vous an dyré dauan
vous augr m.r le cha
amyl à reyns &

Longmate fc.

cõmandé à mr. legor de des eaus
lir ce quy est de ma volonté
e que ma seur la Royne &
e touchant la saillance quy
la dame de zier mont a quoy
orter tout a quy cera leuñe
ue madyte seur ayt pronte
gard tout le contantemant
cõnoyse cõme ie layme &
tantemant & autant ons
mesme a quoy massurant &
anqueres nulemant Je ne &
lauantage pour pryer Dieu &
me
e chancelyer anza garde ce Xbre



DISSERTATION *on a* COLLECTION *of* ORIGINAL LETTERS, *amounting to* SEVENTY-FOUR, *in the Hand-writing of* HENRY IV. *King of* France *and* Navarre, *to M.* DE BELLYEVRE, *Chancellor of* France. *By the Abbé* RIVE, *Librarian of the City of* Aix *in* Provence.

NO sooner was the Baſtille demoliſhed, than a multitude of intereſting works and valuable manuſcripts came to light. Some had been confined there on account of their bold ſtyle, offenſive to religion, government, or perſons in place: others containing the ſecrets of ſtate, which were at that time to be kept from the public eye. Among theſe laſt was one extremely valuable, which we had the good fortune to diſcover, and which we ſhall preſently announce. All theſe MSS. or at leaſt the greater part, fell, as ſoon as they received their liberty, into barbarous and ignorant hands; who, unacquainted with their true value or uſe, delivered theſe precious relicks of the human genius to book binders, paper-paſters, &c. The large ſt collections went, at three ſous a pound, to cheeſemongers, ſnuff-ſhops, and grocers, and there received their fate, to the regret of the learned, who might have drawn from them intereſting matter, to illuſtrate obſcure parts of hiſtory, or enrich literature. That which forms the ſubject of this diſſertation happily experienced a better fate, which, for its ſingularity, deſerves to be mentioned here. It was confined in the Archives of the Baſtille, in a paper-caſe, ſeized, probably, after the death of M. Bellyevre, chancellor of France, as was the uſual practice on the deceaſe of a perſon of ſuch rank. This caſe, beſides the valuable collection here mentioned, contained alſo letters of different miniſters, addreſſed to the ſame miniſter, with his anſwers, as appears by the original regiſter of the archives of the Baſtille, made in 1785 and the following years, by order of Baron Breteuil, who intended to remove from this caſtle into the king's library all the books, papers, and other writings relating to hiſtory, for the uſe of the learned, and had employed ſeveral perſons to make a catalogue of them, which was in hand at the taking of this ſtate-priſon. But we know not what became of the reſt of this valuable and important collection. It doubtleſs periſhed in the hands of the enraged multitude, who, at the taking of the Baſtille, tore in pieces whatever was thrown out of the windows of the Archive-room. The ſubject of this diſſertation fell into the hands, and continued there till within a year ago, of one Marie, formerly a hackney-writer, and afterwards one of the national guard, who, fortunately, could read, and had preſerved a little veneration for the immortal and good King Henry IV. This virtue preſerved this invaluable collection, which was given up by this ignorant writing-maſter to the preſent poſſeſſor for a baſket of books more uſeful, he ſaid, to him than deſpotic ſcrawls. It is ſufficient to ſay that theſe letters are in the hand-writing of the good Henry IV.* to make this the moſt valuable collection exiſting. The different catalogues of public auctions will ſhew the eagerneſs of collectors to purchaſe books that formerly belonged to this beloved Monarch, were they only books of prayers, hours, or others, merely marked with his ſignature, or any other authentic mark, to purchaſe them by their weight in gold, to adorn their libraries: but none of them, not even that of the Duke de la Valliere, which paſſed for the richeſt in literary curioſities, nor any others, either public or belonging to different princes and private perſons in Europe, hitherto known, except two, to be preſently mentioned, poſſeſs a monument like this, which is, on all accounts, invaluable, not only becauſe it is all in the King's hand writing, but becauſe it includes hiſtorical facts and anecdotes unknown to our hiſtorians. The King's library poſſeſſes a collection of original letters by the ſame Prince to Gabrielle d'Eſtrees, bound in one volume, and frequently printed. There is another collection in that of the Marquis de Paulmy d'Argenſon, now the property of the Comte d'Artois: but in this laſt there are but a few pieces in his hand-writing, the reſt have only his ſignature. They are addreſſed to different perſons; and, though they have only their curioſity to recommend them, the firſt poſſeſſor paid 4000 livres for them.

The ſubject of our collection, which has never been printed nor ſeen by the learned, turns on ſeveral intereſting matters,

* See the *Fac-ſimile in Plate II.*

matters, such as abuses in the finances, coin, &c. the debts of the nation, and the means of extinguishing them in foreign countries and at home; some relate to the trade in ashes, &c. the exchange, in Holland, of stuffs against Spanish wool, the exportation of silks, &c. &c. The most interesting are those which contain historical facts and anecdotes of cities, or persons of quality, even of his own family; but all couched in an artless, simple style, sometimes engaging, like that of letter XIV. concerning a disobedience of the Parliament of Paris, where he says, "In this state, against my will and ordinance, provide for this affair so that I may hear no more of it; and let my Court of Parliament see that I will be obeyed." '*Au cet etat, contre ma volonté et ce que jan ay ordonné, pourvoyés à cet affaire tellement que je nan oye plus parler; & fetes connoître a ma Cour de Parliment que je veus etre obey.*'

All these letters begin with M. *Le Chancellier*, written short, except this now cited, where his Majesty's anger made him forget forms, but at the beginning and end instead of writing, as usual, "I pray God to have you, Mr. *Chancellor*, in his holy keeping." It ends, "Adieu, Mr. *de Bellyevre*."

The writing is modern running-hand, neat, and very legible; but there is not a line without several mis-spellings: there are no inverted commas ", and the letter *i* is always *y*. His Majesty was not fond of dividing his phrases, and preferred filling the blank at the end of the line by a mark like 8, with a perpendicular stroke drawn through it. None of the seventy-four letters has any date, but of the number† and the months, according to the custom adopted by the Kings of France, Spain, and England, to the seventeenth century, in the letters written by their own hands. The sixty-first is indorsed, by the Chancellor, "Le Roy, 13 Mars, 1603." They are all addressed, "*A Mons.* DE BELLYEVRE, *Chancellier de France*," and are in the most perfect preservation. The old numbers were not exact, and appear to have been added by one of the secretaries of the Bastille. We have replaced them, and put them into the order here exhibited, according to the historical relations which we could discover.

Alphabetical List of Persons cited in this Collection:

Adam Raye.
Antony Leonard.
D'Arsac.
Madame de St. Auban.
D'Aubigny.
M. de St. Aulaye.
Duchess of Ballagny.
De Basset.
De Batylly.
De Beaumarchais.
De Beauregard.
De Bellengreville.
De Benedicty.
De Bertier.
De Blanc.
Duc de Bouillon.
De Boisnormand.
Du Bourg.
De la Bussey.
De Byrague.
De Bysouse.
De Castel-Gelons.
De Caumartin.
De Chambret.
De Chanvallon.
Marquis de Coëuvrès.
Prince de Conty.
M. de la Grange Courtin.
President de Courvaudon.
M. de Lonqueval Crecy.
De Denteville.
Marechal Dornano.
Jean Etienne.
Pierre de Fabry.
François de Forcadel.
Garnier.
De Genicourt.
De Gesures.
De La Grange-Courtin.
De Gueyron, or Queyron.
Madame de Guoguier.
Comte de Gurson.
Gyrard, treasurer to the King.
De Hanteyne
D'Hostagier.
Houdoier.
Jan-Martin.
Jean Etienne.
President Jeannin.
De St. Jeurs, or Yvers.
Du Pot Kanmacon.
Langlois.
De Laustnade.
March de Lavardin.
De Lavardy.
De Lavedan.
Antony Leonard.
De Lomenie.
Abbé de Longpont.

* Guillemets. † Quantieme.

Math.

Math. Maledant.
De Manycamp.
Madame de Marconville.
Queen Margaret.
Madame de la Marſilliere.
Jan Martin.
De Martyn.
Du Maſſes.
Preſident de Maupeon.
De Meſſe.
De Mets.
De Montaſtruc.
De Montauban.
De Montbaſon.
Duc de Montpenſier.
Mycquel.
De Naumont.
Marquis de Neſle.
Vicomte de Nufvylle.
Pallot.
De Panjas.
Pierre-Fabry.
De Pont Carre.
Du Portail.
Queyron.
Marquis de Roſny.
De Ryeus.
Baron de Salaygnac.
De Simonelly.
De Sourdeac.
De Souvrè.
De Syllery.
Preſident Tanbomeau.
Vacquier.
De la Varanne.
The Marchioneſs de Verneuil.
De Vienne.
De Villegaygnon.
Duke of Wyttemberg.
Yccard.
De Zamet.

*** This Collection of Letters has been purchaſed by Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. and by him preſented to the Britiſh Muſeum.

Dr. JENNER TO THE PUBLICK.

Cheltenham, Oct. 26.

SOME reports having gone abroad, that the Cow-pox has been found to ſecure the conſtitution from the plague in Conſtantinople and ſome other parts of European Turkey; Dr. Jenner begs leave to lay before the publick the evidence which he has received of this important fact. He does not deem the point clearly aſcertained; but cannot forbear thinking, that every reader will ſee a conſiderable preſumption in its favour in the following extract of a letter.

From Dr. DE CARRO, *of Vienna, to Dr.* JENNER.

"Your diſcovery has already produced ſome conſequences which you ſurely were very far from foreſeeing, when you made it known to the world. I believe that I once mentioned to you, that a French Phyſician, Monſ. La Font, thought he had obſerved that vaccinated people were not attacked by the plague. He deſcribed to me the facts which raiſed the ſuſpicion: they were few and not very concluſive, but he ſpoke of his new obſervations with modeſty and prudence, and thought only that the ſubject deſerved his farther attention. Another phyſician at Conſtantinople, Monſ. Auban, who never had any communication with M. La Font, who is of Salonica, wrote to me about a year ago, that he had alſo ſome ſuſpicion of the Cow-pox being a preſervative againſt the plague; did not mention facts, but ſaid, that ſeveral people had obſerved the ſame, and many vaccinated themſelves as a ſecurity againſt the plague. Gueſs what was my aſtoniſhment, when a few days ago I received, through the French ambaſſador at Vienna, a packet of Dr. Auban, who begins his letter with theſe words: "What I had the honour of mentioning to you long ago, concerning the Cow-pox being a ſecurity againſt the plague, as a probability, I can now, after many experiments, ſpeak of almoſt as a certainty." He deſcribes the facts ſummarily in his letter, and adds two *proces verbaux*, ſigned by him and ſeveral witneſſes, deſiring Citizen Champagny and myſelf to give them every poſſible publicity. The proofs are:

"1ſt. Of 6000 vaccinated at Conſtantinople, not one has taken the plague.

"2d. That infants previouſly vaccinated have ſucked without injury the milk of nurſes infected with the plague.

"3d. That an Italian phyſician, Dr. Valli, who went to Conſtantinople to ſtudy the plague, was ſo perſuaded of the truth of the new diſcovery, that, upon the ſole ſecurity of having been vaccinated, he ſhut himſelf up in a Lazaretto, and had with people attacked with carbuncles and buboes various modes of contact, without any effect.

"4th. That the ſame Dr. Valli inſerted into his own hand a mixture of variolous and peſtilential virus, and having felt no effect from that trial, he meant

meant the following week to infert peſtilential virus alone.

"5th. That Dr. Auban having been informed that in ſome villages near Conſtantinople, the cows were ſubject to ſome eruptions on their udders; he, with ſeveral gentlemen of the Freneli embaſſy, went to thoſe villages, and found the Cow-pox then exiſting. The report of the inhabitants was, that they had never ſeen the Plague nor the Small-pox among them; though both theſe diſeaſes made dreadful ravages in the vicinity.

"Such, my dear Sir (continues Dr. De Carro), are the extraordinary facts which have been communicated to me. I have now and then correſponded with M. M. Laſont and Auban; their correſpondence announces much medical information. The ſecond, acquainting the world with ſuch an important diſcovery, runs certainly a great riſk, if he deceives it by falſe and haſty obſervations."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 2.

IN the Monthly Magazine for May 1803, pp. 290, 300, is a letter ſubſcribed *Orthophilus*, in which are contained ſome ſtrictures on three paſſages in Mr. Zouch's edition of Walton's Lives, 1796, 4to.

1. In Walton's Lives, p. 270, is the following note on the character given by Iſaac Walton, of Mr Hooker's writings: "This character of Mr. Hooker's works is confirmed by the approbation of our beſt writers. Is it not then painful to read in a modern author, whoſe learning and critical knowledge deſerve every encomium, of a *malicious* obſervation of Hooker, and *as remote from truth as it is from charity?*" See Memoirs of Gilbert Wakefield, p. 182.

If Mr. Wakefield, the author here meant, when he quoted the obſervation of Mr Hooker, had left it to ſtand or fall on its own authority, no poſſible objection could have ariſen. But to affix to it the epithet *malicious*, to pronounce it *equally remote from truth and charity*, was ſurely unneceſſary and unſeaſonable. Several of Mr. Wakefield's writings are truly excellent. As a Latin critick, he may be claſſed next to Bentley. His Sylva Critica, and his noble edition of Lucretius, will endear his name to every lover of antient literature. Orthophilus ingenuouſly acknowledges that he will not juſtify the epithet *malicious* as applied to Hooker. In what milder terms then could the editor of Walton's Lives expreſs his opinion of it, than by ſaying it was painful to him to obſerve it?" Mr. Richard Hooker was ſo gentle, ſo innocent, ſo angelical in his life and converſation, that we cannot contemplate his character, but with every ſentiment of reſpect and veneration. To aſcribe malevolence to ſuch a man;—but I forbear.

On receiving the following note from the late Mr. Wakefield, it was intimated to him, that, on the appearance of a ſecond edition, the obnoxious paſſage ſhould be omitted.

"Mr. Wakefield felt much concern at incurring a mixture of reprehenſion from a man like Mr. Zouch, proclaimed by his writings to be ſo intelligent and virtuous. Perhaps, however, Hooker, in the warm defence of a cauſe, without perſonal malignity may be guilty of a remark intrinſically malicious in its aſpect and tendency; and that queſtion ſtill remains to be decided.

"In the mean time Mr. W. (who was for many years of his life a devoted fiſherman, but 'unwittingly in unbelief,') wiſhes Mr. Zouch to conſider how much is connected with that paſtime, as followed by Walton and commended by Mr. Z. no leſs than the moſt exquiſite torture of numberleſs animals in proceſs of time impaled on a hook, each of which, "in mortal ſuffierance, feels a pang as great as when a giant dies." Let Mr. Z. under this conſideration repreſent to himſelf the whole courſe of Walton's life, and conſider whether his barbarities would not counterpoiſe thoſe of all the Popiſh inquiſitors that have yet exiſted: for to a benevolent heart, man or maggot makes no difference, Matth. x. 29.

"Animus meminiſſe horret, luctuque refugit"

Such caution ſhould be uſed by frail man in his cenſures on his neighbour."

Hackney, April 28, 1796.

2. Archbiſhop Laud is mentioned in Walton's Lives, p. 434; where it is remarked in a note, that "the author of the Confeſſional has diſtinguiſhed Laud with the epithet of *malicious*;" and then Lord Clarendon's portrait of his character is introduced. Now the term *malicious* implies a temper ſo depraved and debaſed, ſo much under the influence of a wicked being, that I ſhould

ſhould not venture to apply it to any perſon of whoſe total corruption of mind I was not thoroughly convinced. Would it not have been more commendable in the author of the Confeſſional to have abſtained from the term? Would the energy of his argument have been leſs efficacious, or the cauſe which he defended leſs powerfully ſupported? Mr. Archdeacon Blackburne, in the inſcription on his monument, is called a *cauſtic writer*. Be it ſo; no one will eſteem him the more for it. Nothing is more hoſtile to the inveſtigation of truth, than the uſe of harſh language and illiberal appellations.

8. In Walton's Lives, p. 180, Mr. Hooker is introduced as declaring "that he did not beg a long life of God for any other reaſon but to live to finiſh his three remaining books of Polity; and then, *Lord, let thy ſervant depart in peace*, which was his uſual expreſſion." On this paſſage Mr. Z. remarks: "How different this from the application of the ſame words by Hugh Peters, and by an advocate for political reform in later times." This remark incurs the cenſure of the author of the letter already noticed. When Dr. Price, who is here alluded to, preached his anniverſary ſermon at the Old Jewry, the French Revolution had already commenced with circumſtances of the moſt dreadful and atrocious nature. *Orthophilus* owns that his judgment concerning this Revolution was premature and overſanguine *. Would it not then have been more prudent to have ſuſpended that judgment, and not to have anticipated the event, but to have waited patiently and coolly for the accompliſhment of thoſe deſigns of Providence, which yet lie concealed in the boſom of futurity? Mr. Burke's ſentiments on this ſubject are ſuch as will obviouſly occur to every candid reader. "I find," ſaith he, "a preacher of the Goſpel prophaning the beautiful and prophetic ejaculation commonly called *Nunc Dimittis* made on the firſt preſentation of our Saviour in the temple, and applying it with an inhuman and unnatural rapture, to the moſt horrid, atrocious, and afflicting ſpectacle, that perhaps ever was exhibited to the pity and indignation of mankind. This *leading in triumph*, a thing in its beſt form unmanly and irreligious, which fills our preacher with ſuch unhallowed tranſports, muſt ſhock, I believe, the moral taſte of every well-born mind. Several Engliſh were the ſtupified and indignant ſpectators of that triumph. It was (unleſs we have been ſtrangely deceived) a ſpectacle more reſembling a proceſſion of American ſavages entering into Onondaga, after ſome of their murders called victories, and leading into hovels, hung round with ſcalps, their captives overpowered with the ſcoffs and buffets of women as ferocious as themſelves; much more than it reſembled the triumphal pomp of a civilized martial nation; if a civilized nation, or any men who had a ſenſe of generoſity, were capable of a perſonal triumph over the fallen and afflicted *." A. U.

* The paſſage alluded to in Dr. Price's diſcourſe is the following: "What an eventful period is this! I am thankful that I have lived to it, I could almoſt ſay, *Lord, now letteſt thou thy ſervant depart in peace, for mine eyes have ſeen thy ſalvation.* I have lived to ſee a *diffuſion* of knowledge, which has undermined ſuperſtition and error. I have lived to ſee the *rights of men* better underſtood than ever, and nations panting for liberty which ſeemed to have loſt the idea of it. I have lived to ſee *thirty millions of people* indignant and reſolute, ſpurning at ſlavery, and demanding liberty with an irreſiſtible voice; *their king led in triumph, and an arbitrary monarch ſurrendering himſelf to his ſubjects.*

Mr. URBAN, *Wincheſter, Oct.* 24.

THE Learned World will very ſoon be highly intereſted and entertained by the peruſal of the Works of the late Rev. George Bingham; which are now advancing in the preſs.

His Diſſertations on the Revelations diſcover in almoſt every page the moſt extenſive erudition, critical ſkill, and a perfect knowledge of the Hebrew tongue.

The Comment on Solomon's Song will be found to be a maſterly performance, ingenious and ſatisfactory.

The Vindication of the Liturgy of the Church of England, in anſwer to the Objections of Theophilus Lindſay, has already been offered to the publick, and received its due ſhare of praiſe from all lovers of ſound learning and true piety. It was well timed, pointed, and unanſwerable. It will now be reprinted with additional notes and obſervations from the author's own MS.

The eſſay, Παυλος ο Αθηναιος, written in the year 1782, during the au-

* Burke's Works, vol. V. p. 184.

thor's

thor's confinement at Bath under a ſevere paralytic ſtroke, without his having recourſe to any library, or even a ſingle book, for aſſiſtance, is, perhaps, as great a proof as ever was known of the moſt comprehenſive reading and tenacious memory.

As you will ſoon have an opportunity of gratifying your readers with a more general account of theſe valuable compoſitions, you may in the mean time communicate a few ſhort memoirs of the reſpectable and eſteemed author.

George Bingham, the ſixth ſon of Richard Bingham, eſq. and Philadelphia, daughter and heir of John Potinger, eſq. by Philadelphia, daughter of Sir John Erule, bart. chancellor of the Exchequer, was born, in the year 1715, at Melcomb Bingham, in the county of Dorſet, where that truly antient and reſpected family have reſided for many centuries.

Patronized by Mr. Potinger*, his grandfather, who very early diſcovered his promiſing talents and amiable diſpoſition, he was at 12 years of age ſent to the king's college at Weſtminſter; and by his unremitting induſtry ſo improved his abilities during his education in that learned ſeminary, that he was elected, before he had reached his 17th year, ſtudent of Chriſt-church in Oxford. Being here valued on account of his literary attainments, and juſtly beloved for the urbanity of his manners, he was, within four years from his matriculation, elected fellow of All Souls college. As that Society, according to the ſtatute of the founder, is for the moſt part compoſed of men of the moſt honourable extraction and known abilities, he had here an opportunity of cultivating a ſincere and unalterable friendſhip with many gentlemen of the moſt diſtinguiſhed reputation; and it has been juſtly remarked to his honour and credit, that he never made an acquaintance by whom he was not highly reſpected, or formed an intimacy that was ever diſſolved by circumſtances or by time. The late excellent Judge, Sir William Blackſtone, who was his friend and contemporary, and whom he not a little aſſiſted in his "Stemmata Chicheliana," well knew his worth, and kept up a correſpondence with him with a ſincerity and fervour unaltered and undiminiſhed, to the laſt hour of his life, till he was ſent to that country "from whoſe bourne no traveller returns."

In the year 1745-6, when party ran high, and the Pretender had made incurſions into England, he ſerved the office of Proctor in the Univerſity, and conducted himſelf in thoſe troubleſome times with a proper ſpirit and reſolution, as became an upright magiſtrate and a good man.

Being a few years after, on the death of the Rev. Chriſtopher Pitt, the excellent tranſlator of Virgil's Æneid, preſented by George Pitt, eſq. (the late amiable and accompliſhed Lord Rivers) to the rectory of Pimpern, Dorſet, he married a lady to whom he had been ſome time engaged, and felt a ſecret pleaſure in the thought of retiring to a comfortable reſidence in his native county. By this marriage he had three children, a daughter and two ſons, and enjoyed the greateſt happineſs this life can afford in the purſuit of literary knowledge, and uninterrupted conjugal comfort. But ſuch is the uncertainty of human bliſs, his wife, whom he doated on with the tendereſt affection, was, after the death of her youngeſt child, ſeized with an illneſs which terminated in a dropſy, and brought her to her grave in the 36th year of her age. She was buried, in the year 1756, in the chancel of the pariſh-church of Pimpern, where the following inſcription may be ſeen on a tablet of white marble:

"H. S. E.
Sarah, Georgii Bingham uxor,
et trium liberorum mater,
Sarae, Johannis, et Peregrini.
Obiit viginti ſecundo die Maiæ, 1756,
a virginitate octo anni.
Δυη αυλη ὁ Κυριος ευξιν ελεος
Παρα Κυριω ει εκαιση τη ἡμερᾳ."

Being now a widower, he divided his time between theological ſtudies and the education of his children; but having been preſented by Sir Gerard Napier to the living of More Critchil, he changed his reſidence from Pimpern to his new preferment, that he might by abſence alleviate the ſevere ſtroke he had ſuſtained, and might enjoy the acquaintance and friendſhip of his hoſpitable and worthy patron. His patron did not long ſurvive, nor was he allotted to continue long in his new-choſen habitation; for the parſonage of that village being ſituated in a low damp ſoil, and having been ſuppoſed, by its unhealthy

* Of whom a very correct account may be ſeen in Nichols's "Select Collection of Poems," vol. VIII. p. 234.

unhealthy situation, to have brought to a premature death many preceding rectors, Mr. Bingham was seized with a violent ague and fever, from which he with the greatest difficulty recovered by the skill of his physician and strength of his constitution. He was, therefore, obliged again to return to the rectory at Pimpern. The parsonage-house has some years since been taken down by Humphry Sturt, esq. The living has been consolidated with that of Long Critchil, where an excellent house has been built for the advantage of all future rectors.

His two sons were now entered on the foundation at the college near Winchester, and had both of them made such rapid progress in their education, that they gave him every possible satisfaction. The eldest was the senior scholar at 16 years of age, and was certain of succeeding at the next election to that goal of Wiccamical hope, a fellowship of New college, in Oxford; when, a few days prior to that æra, as he was bathing in the navigable river Itchin, in a place well known to every Winchester boy by the name of *the Pot*, he was seized with a cramp within two yards of the shore, in the presence of more than 100 expert swimmers, and his unfortunate younger brother, who was close to him at the moment, and sunk beneath the water never to appear again. His lifeless body was not found till half an hour had expired. All arts to reanimate him were tried in vain; and he was buried a few days after in the cloisters of Winchester college, amidst the tears of his afflicted companions. A small tablet is there erected to his memory with the following inscription:

"Ante diem obiit
inclytæ juvenis spei,
Johannes Bingham,
Aug. 9, 1768, ætatis suæ 17,
ut flos agelli."

I was an eye-witness, Mr. Urban, of this accident; and, though it happened more than 35 years ago, have never reflected on the death of this unhappy boy, or been able to pass by the place without being obliged, *ire iterum in lachrymas*.

Mr. Bingham was inconsolable at this event; and his most intimate friends observed, that it cast a gloom over his countenance during the remainder of his long life; but so silent is real sorrow, that he was never heard to mention his loss, nor was any account of it found among his papers after his decease except the following insertion in a Family Bible:

"Aug. 9, 1768, John, son of the Rev. G. Bingham, died, and is buried, as I believe, in the cloister belonging to the chapel of the College near Winchester, of which foundation he was a member.

Tuque, O sanctissima conjux,
Felix morte tua, neque in hanc servata dolorem."

His younger son, Peregrine Bingham, remained at the College three years after his brother's death. He also was senior of the school at 16 years of age; succeeded to a fellowship at New College, Oxford; and is now rector of Radclive, Bucks, a living in the gift of the Warden and Fellows of that Society.

His father left him all his MSS. by will, with an injunction not to publish them except by subscription; but, either from his unwillingness to solicit his numerous friends, or because that such learned and profound dissertations do not suit the capacity of every reader, after having waited a time, and been favoured with few, though those very respectable subscribers, he has advanced a sum of money that the works may be immediately published, as a tribute due to the memory of his respected and indulgent father.

From no small experience of his own in works of theological merit, he well knows that no man, however learned, can read these treatises without receiving instruction; no man, however good, without reaping improvement.

When the author of the Antiquities of the County of Dorset first offered his labours to the publick, Mr. Bingham, who was not ignorant how much care and study had been bestowed in collecting those valuable materials, gave him every assistance in his power. By examining with indefatigable attention the numerous Roman tumuli and causeways that abound in that country, and by a knowledge of many circumstances that had escaped the observation of others, he enriched the collection with a treasure of many curious accounts, and made no small addition to the numerous list of subscribers, by soliciting his friends in behalf of Mr. Hutchins.

The author expressed his acknowledgments in many private letters; but Mr. Bingham would never permit him to make known from what hand he received

ceived his communications, nor is the name of G. B. once mentioned in the work, except after the marvellous account of Sadler's prophecy, atteſted by Cuthbert Bound; at the end of the firſt volume it is added, "this narrative was communicated by the Rev. G. Bingham, of Pimpern." The original paper, ſigned by C. Bound, which has been long preſerved in the family, is now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. P. Bingham, as are alſo many obſervations, corrections, *et additamenta*, never yet publiſhed; who, always ready to fulfil his father's good intentions, has promiſed to communicate them, whenever called on, to the editors of the ſecond edition of the "Hiſtory and Antiquities of Dorſet."

In the year 1786, Humphrey Sturt, eſq. of More Critchil, departed this life, leaving his widow and a numerous family to lament his loſs. He ſucceeded, as being heir at law, the late Sir Gerard Napier in his vaſt eſtates, and was five times choſen as an independent man to repreſent the county of Dorſet in parliament. He appointed by his will H. W. Portman, eſq. Edmund Moreton Pleydell, eſq. and the Rev. G. Bingham, and Mrs. Sturt, his wife, to be joint executors and truſtees. Contrary to all human expectation, Mr. Bingham, who was much the oldeſt of the three, ſurvived Meſſrs. Portman and Pleydell, and was deſtined, many years before his death, to appropriate the greateſt part of his valuable time to arranging the very intricate concerns now intruſted to his care.

With what ſincerity he engaged in this complicated buſineſs, what anxiety and labour he beſtowed on the truſt, what friendſhip he ever expreſſed toward every part of that family, with what zeal he defended them *alio cuſpante*, how warmly he purſued their intereſt, even to the neglect of his own private affairs, is well known to every gentleman in that county. But ſurely it ought to his everlaſting honour to be remarked, that though he had, as ſole ſurviving truſtee, the command of all the patronage in the gift of Mr. Sturt, he never condeſcended to appropriate any preferment to his own advantage, nor does any one of his relations at this time enjoy any living in the gift of that family. Being now full of years, and finding the infirmities of old age gradually increaſe, he died at Pimpern, beloved and regretted, the 11th of October, 1800, in the 85th year of his age.

Such, Mr. Urban, are the traits I have been able to relate of the pious and learned G. Bingham, who was poſſeſſed of as many natural and acquired endowments as ever fell to the lot of any man in his ſtation of life.

His works, which are now to be publiſhed, will be a laſting monument of his profeſſional powers, and will evince, what few are poſſeſſed of, an intimate acquaintance with the works of the earlieſt Fathers of the Church. His memory will ever be cheriſhed in the hearts of his friends, as long as any recollection ſhall remain of the pleaſantry of his converſation, and ſincerity, and honour.

He was buried in the chancel of Pimpern church, according to his deſire, next to his beloved wife; where may be ſeen inſcribed on a marble ſtone the following claſſical and truly characteriſtic epitaph, written by his ſon, the Rev. Peregrine Bingham:

"H. S. E.
Georgius Bingham, B. D.
per quinquaginta et duos annos
hujus eccleſiæ rector.
Cui longam ſenectutem indulſit Deus
ut vivi ſentiant, et mirentur poſteri,
quid boni fecerint
et quantum in uno viro inclareſcere poſſint
amabiles naturæ dotes.
Literas enim omnes reconditas,
ſed præcipuè ſacras,
eo felicitèr excoluit ſtudio,
religionem eo fervore ſervavit,
ità ſtrenuè defendit,
beneficia erga alios
eo labore, fidelitate, perſeverantiâ,
adeo ſuaviter, ſed adeo fortiter, profecutus eſt,
ut dictû difficile ſit,
an verâ doctrinâ,
an amicitiâ colendâ
an pietate, præcelluerit.—
Patri deſideratiſſimo
mœrentes liberi
hoc marmor poni curaverunt.
Obiit undecimo die Octobris,
1800, ætatis ſuæ 85."

WICCAMICUS.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LXV.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL *continued.*

THE INTERIOR. It is really curious to obſerve, that while Sir Chriſtopher Wren and Mr. Price in their time, and our Saliſbury *Improvers* at this hour, affect to admire this Cathedral

dral, and, by a certain combination of profeſſional terms, ſeek to give celebrity to its beauties, [which by the bye they never knew how to feel,] in order that men might be brought to wonder for a while; they catch at every trifling circumſtance in this and that ſuppoſed imperfection in various parts of the ſtructure, to wound and vilify the fair fame of the Founders and Architects of this ſo mighty a fane. Give me the man, who if he dare avow his predilection for an object, an object like this of Sarum's ſacred walls; let him adhere to the cauſe he is diſpoſed to maintain, without having the fear of being thought of a *ſuperſtitious* turn, or that his bias for the "Heathen ſchool" modes of ſcience is whiſpered to be wavering. Let him not imagine that ſmall chapels on the Eaſtern ſides of tranſepts are *deformities*; an original entrance into a choir in the *wrong* ſituation; a choir itſelf in the *way* of a general view from Weſt to Eaſt; monuments of Founders and Patrons *obſtructing* the look at ſome modern gewgaw piece of ſtained glaſs; or that an altar and its ſcreen ſtanding between the Choir and Lady Chapel is an *abominable* fence, to ſhut out the longitudinal courſe of architectural ſubjects in continuation, which ſubjects were raiſed for various religious purpoſes, and deſigned to be viewed ſeparately, to anſwer thoſe ends, and to give thoſe effects, for which they were at firſt conſtructed. No; let him behold all that Antiquity has left her venerating ſons, as fitting, and in order due, tranſporting to the eye, and ſacred to the touch, flying the beck of intereſt, which ever waits to lure from his conſtancy a follower of Antiquity, by the ſpecious cry of "Deſtruction is Reſtoration," "Innovation is *Improvement*," and ——alas, alas! ſuch a character comes too late for Saliſbury's better fate. "The deed is done;" and we can but relate the marvels that have enſued. Well, our good friends at Weſtminſter, Ely, Glouceſter, Canterbury, Exeter, Wells, &c. &c. let them attend; and, as they hear of things new and ſtrange, ever and anon recall to their minds the divine charms of thoſe yet unaltered piles they hold within their pious care. So to my taſk.

With ſomething more than common dread I entered into the Nave; and found, to my inexpreſſible concern, that the major part of thoſe tombs and monuments which till of late occupied the Eaſtern part of the church had been removed, and placed on the general plinth of the edifice, ſupporting the columns and arches dividing the nave and ſide ailes. In this ſepulchral *aſſortment*, confuſion in architectural modes and funeral rites was moſt glaringly conſpicuous; ſo much ſo, that, being anxious that futurity might not be impoſed upon by falſe "guides" and fallacious panegyriſts, I bore me through the unpleaſant labour of making particular notes of the innovating pranks played with the ſacred repoſitories. Take them, therefore, in the following range, beginning at the Eaſt end of the South aile of the nave; and ſo in continuation to the Weſt and up the North ſide of the nave, I comparing at the ſame time their condition with thoſe ſketches which were taken by me in 1781, before their preſent tranſpoſition.

Tomb of *Longſpee*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, from the North ſide of Our Lady's chapel. No particular mutilation.

Biſhop *De la Wyle*; from the centre chapel in the North tranſept. This ſtatue lay on a plain plinth under a low ſimple arched receſs, date 1274. It is now placed on a ſort of altar tomb made up of the havocked upper parts of the canopies of the Hungerford monument, of the date 1459.

Tomb of Lord *Stourton*, from the South ſide of Our Lady's chapel. No particular mutilation.

Robert Lord Hungerford, date 1459. The monument was erected on the North ſide of Our Lady's chapel, having an arch in the centre looking into this and the Hungerford chapel. The deſign was exceedingly rich, being an altar tomb bearing his ſtatue; and over it the ſaid arch: a canopied roof, entablature with an inſcription, &c. The preſent remains give the ſtatue and the upper half of the altar tomb, which is ſet on a common modern plinth, &c. For the diſpoſure of ſome of the other parts of this monument, ſee the article *De la Wyle*, &c.

Biſhop *Beauchamp's* tomb; from the centre of his deſtroyed chapel which was on the South ſide of Our Lady's chapel. A common modern ſlab has been put on the top of this tomb.

Tomb of *Montacute* Earl of *Saliſbury*, date .....; from the North ſide of

of Our Lady's chapel. Unhavocked on its South ſide; but its North ſide made up with fragments of the canopies of the Hungerford monument.

Graveſtone of Biſhop *Ofmond*; from the centre of Our Lady's chapel. In the preſent inſtance, it has been laid on an altar tomb compoſed of various fragments of antient maſonry, and modern common ſtone work.

Sir *John Cheney*. The monument was very perfect, and ſtood at the South Weſt angle of the Beauchamp chapel: its parts were an altar tomb, whereon lay his ſtatue, over which was a canopied roof, entablature, &c. The deſign was elaborate and finely executed. The remains, as they now are ſituated, give the altar tomb and the ſtatue thereon.

The other ſtatues laying on grave ſtones in this part of the church are in their priſtine ſtations.

Proceeding with the other innovations (adverting ſtill to my 1781 ſketches) I found that the monument of Biſhop *Blyth*, which was ſet at the back of the altar ſcreen dividing the choir from Our Lady's chapel is now placed againſt the North wall of the firſt North tranſept, where the ſecond porch was ſituated; which porch has been removed into the grounds of Mr. Wyndham, as already mentioned.

The ſix Chapels, dedicated to as many Saints, that filled the Eaſtern ſides of the two firſt tranſepts have been totally obliterated. See their deſignations in the Rev. Mr. Miner's learned and ſpirited "Diſſertation on the Modern Style of Altering Antient Cathedrals;" noticed in vol. LXVIII. pp. 1057, 1107.

The ſpace between the large cluſters of columns ſupporting the tower and ſpire, is a ſpot requiring the moſt ſerious conſideration, from its critical affinity to every part of the ſtructure. It appears that, from Sir Chriſtopher's firſt ſurvey until theſe *improvements* took place, the perpendicular ſtate of the ſpire has been frequently proved, thereby to aſcertain the ſafety of the general works; an uſeful and laudable trial; every thing appears then, as we are taught to believe, in permanent ſecurity. Thus far all may be well; but when, by looking up the lines of the cluſtered columns of the tower, we ſee them hang in diſtorted ſhapes, from the prodigious weight over-head; when, in order to give thoſe cluſters ſome neceſſary aid, we ſee open ſcreens (work of the Edwardian æra) have been inſerted within the North and South great arches; and when we recollect that the late beautiful and appropriate ſcreen entering into the choir, being of the ſtyle of the church itſelf, was incorporated into the baſements of the North Eaſt and South Eaſt cluſters of this tower, and that this ſcreen has been demoliſhed, and the ſaid two baſements cut into or worked on ſo as to aſſimilate them to the oppoſite two North Weſt and South Weſt cluſters; can we feel ourſelves happy in the thought that, for the ſake of patching up a new ſcreen of entrance into the choir with ſome of the dilapidated parts of the *Hungerford* and *Beauchamp* chapels, &c. the real protection of the building has been in this reſpect but a negative, or (to ſpeak the beſt of it) a ſecondary conſideration?

Theſe men of taſte and judgment, theſe *Improvers*, were aſtoniſhed truly at the temerity and falſe ſkill of thoſe who ventured to ſet architectural deſigns (Hungerford and Beauchamp chapels) of the Fifteenth Century againſt the main church, a work of the Thirteenth Century; not only to endanger, as they were pleaſed to announce, the *ſafety* of the ſame, but to confound architectural ſymmetry in good truth! Yet theſe minds, ſuperior to antient ability, effected far bolder ſtrokes of art, by cutting away certain portions of the baſements of the great tower, and raiſing up, in lieu of the original one, a farrago choir entrance, with monumental fragments of the ſtyle of the Fifteenth century! Penetration and Propriety, how I admire your conſident acts!

The monuments on each ſide of the choir have ſuſtained no innovation (though, as we are told, their removal, and of courſe dilapidation, was to have made a part of the great plan of *improvement* *); Biſhop *Poor's* excepted, which is now reduced to the ſtatue and the ſlab whereon it laid. This remain has been carried into the ſecond North tranſept, and is raiſed on an altar tomb, a piece-patch ſepulchral apology ſhoved into a corner, and put together from pieces of the inſcription, frieze, and other havocked morſels of the Hungerford monument and chapel. Biſhop Poor's monument date, 1237, (engraved as the fron-

* Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II.

tiſpiece

tispiece to Mr. Milner's "Differtation" in the ſtate it appeared in 1781), but ill agrees with theſe purloined accompaniments, or with its new ſituation, dragged out from the ſide of the choir near the late high altar, where it had reſted for ſo many centuries, and on a ſpot the moſt fitting the founder of the holy temple! Why, I pray, was this good and noble-minded Prelate's monument the only one thought needful to be doomed to ſo diſgraceful a removal, of the many which ſurround the choir? Was its interior found inſufficient to be converted into a *pew*, like the *Audley* and the oppoſite monument? Or did it ſtand in the way of opening the choir at this point, to give a view into architectural viſto's and modern artificial obſcurity? or was it turned out for no other reaſon than this obvious one—the monument was the memorial of Biſhop Poor, the Founder of Saliſbury cathedral? However, be the cauſe what it may, we find that not either the Biſhop's ſepulchre could remain undiſturbed, or his church remain from being *improved*. Among the ſpoils of the original choir entrance ſtuck up in the ſecond North tranſept, is ſet alſo a moſt intereſting Baptiſtery, brought from the South Eaſt angle of the ſecond South tranſept, but for what purpoſe we are not informed; and it can only be inferred that, ſo long as its proper ſtation was reverſed, the *improvers* went on with their *work* of Architectural Innovation.

An Architect.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 10.

THE following is an analyſis of two memoirs on the authenticity and original materials of Trogus Pompeius and his abridger Juſtin, read at a late ſitting of the Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen, by M. Heeren.

The object of theſe reſearches is to aſcertain, on more ſolid grounds, a number of intereſting paſſages of antient hiſtory, in which Juſtin is ſometimes the only, ſometimes the principal authority, by examining the degree of credit that may be allowed him.

In the firſt memoir the author treats of the general plan of the great work of Trogus Pompeius, which contains a hiſtory of the Macedonian monarchy, from its origin until its deſtruction, by the conqueſt of the Romans.

In the ſecond Memoir he particularizes, by reviewing, one after the other, the forty-four books of Trogus, according to Juſtin's extracts, and by inveſtigating the authorities from which the narration is derived.

The author commences with ſome reflections on what we ought to expect in this caſe. The queſtion is of a work that we do not poſſeſs entire, and of which we have only certain extracts. Neither Juſtin, nor probably Trogus, has once named nor given the ſlighteſt notice of their original ſources. Theſe ſources were authors whoſe works are almoſt all loſt, excepting ſome fragments. Nothing elſe, therefore, remained to be done, but firſt to collect thoſe fragments, and afterwards to compare them with Juſtin. It will be readily imagined that this labour was replete with great difficulties, but it has not been without its reward. He who would inform himſelf of what has been the progreſs of the art of hiſtory among the Greeks, ought to ſtudy the enormous reliques of a number of loſt works with which the field of antient hiſtory is covered. An acquaintance with the monuments that are either wholly or half preſerved can give no idea of it. Notwithſtanding, even with this preparatory labour, we cannot always expect to aſcertain the ſources from which Juſtin has borrowed. There are certain parts on which we can pronounce nothing, ſome of his materials may be referred to with probability, ſome others with certainty; and, upon the whole, the author conceives that he has not miſſed of his aim.

The ſix firſt books ſerve for an introduction. They contain, down to the time of Philip of Macedon, the hiſtory of the Aſiatic nations, and Greeks, that were afterwards ſubjugated by the Macedonians. For the whole of theſe books, Theopompus, in his Philippics and his Hellenics, has been the principal authority. That hiſtorian had made it his buſineſs to intercalate throughout his work the primitive hiſtory of the ſtates and nations of which he treats; Trogus did the ſame; and ſo far as the work of Theopompus extends, we may be ſure that all ſuch ſort of digreſſions in Trogus are borrowed from his predeceſſor. As the whole of that part of the hiſtory is only compoſed of fables, we ought not to reproach Trogus for having adopted them; he was not the firſt,

firſt, he only copied others, and his hiſtory in the hiſtorical period is not the leſs worthy of credit.

The hiſtory of Macedon, which is continued to the end of the tenth book, namely, to the death of Philip, commences with the ſeventh book. This was the principal ſubject of Theopompus; and we may clearly diſcern, as well from a view of the whole narrative as from a number of detached portions, that Trogus was only a copyiſt of Theopompus. It is the ſame with reſpect to that part of the hiſtory which relates to the Perſians, that were contemporary, and which is intercalated with the other parts.

The eleventh and twelfth books contain the hiſtory of Alexander. We know not what authority Trogus has followed here; this, however, is a matter of indifference, as theſe notices only contain what is very well known. Afterwards come the times of Alexander's ſucceſſors. Theſe times are not without a number of hiſtorians, who deſcribed the exploits of thoſe princes and of their poſterity; moſt of them are eaſily characterized, particularly from their partiality to ſuch or ſuch a prince; which alſo points out the ſource from which Juſtin has borrowed in certain parts of his narrative.

The hiſtory of the twenty-one firſt years, to the death of Caſſander (298 years before the vulgar æra,) is related in the twelfth to the fifteenth books; but ſo briefly, and in a manner ſo defective, that we cannot divine what author Trogus has followed. The epiſode on the origin of Cyrene is probably of Theopompus; that of the Indies from Megaſthenes. The digreſſion upon Heraclea is likewiſe from Theopompus.

In the ſeventeenth book, the partiality of the author for Seleucus againſt Lyſimachus proves that he has here followed Hieronimus of Cardia, who probably has been ſo far his guide in a number of places. The digreſſion on the antient hiſtory of Epirus is, likewiſe, borrowed from Theopompus, and is introduced on occaſion of the wars of Pyrrhus, in Italy. Trogus intercalates a long epiſode on the hiſtory of the firſt times of Carthage (which we are only acquainted with from him), and on that of many Greek cities in Italy; and he relates the hiſtory of Syracuſe from the time of Dionyſius: all this is from Theopompus. Only when Theopompus fails him, Trogus has recourſe to Timæus; ſo that it is not always very eaſy to diſtinguiſh which belongs to the one or to the other. But it is aſſuredly from Timæus that the the hiſtory of Agathocles is related: we may diſcern it clearly in the ſhaded portrait which he exhibits of that extraordinary prince. In the hiſtory of Pyrrhus this ſame writer was his guide; and in the other events related in the twenty-fourth to the twenty-ninth books, particularly in the diſſentions between the Macedonians, the Achaians, and the Spartans, he has followed Phylarcus, as appears from his partiality for Cleomenes. The following books, the thirtieth to the thirty fifth, contain the period deſcribed by Polybius, and there is no reaſon to queſtion but that he has borrowed from that author. It is more difficult, but alſo much more important, to know the authorities from which he has borrowed the contents of the books thirty-ſix to forty-two. Theſe books are, at preſent, the principal ſources for many of the moſt important paſſages of antient hiſtory, eſpecially for the laſt periods of the hiſtory of Syria; alſo, in part, for that of the Macedonians and Egyptians; for the hiſtory of Mithridates, and that of the Parthians. By means of the fragments of the antient hiſtorians, interſperſed in large portions in Athenæus, the author has ſucceeded in finding the general ſource from which the whole is derived. This ſource is the continuation of Polybius by Poſidonius of Rhodes, a friend of Pompey the Great, and equally celebrated as a philoſopher and an hiſtorian. This great work, divided into fifty-two books, contained the moſt remarkable paſſages of univerſal hiſtory, from the deſtruction of Carthage and of the Achaian league to the defeat of Mithridates by Pompey; alſo the downfal of his kingdom and of that of Syria, ſixty-four years before the vulgar æra. He that will revolve the great revolutions of that time, may judge of the extent and intereſt of that work; and he who deſires to ſee in what ſpirit it is written, may find a ſpecimen of it in a fragment preſerved by Athenæus. This fragment ſeems to be exactly made for our times. Poſidonius, in relating the hiſtory of the Athenian philoſopher ſent by Mithridates to Athens to ſecure it in his intereſt, and who, from an outrageous demagogue, came to be the tyrant of that

that city, has given us an example of what ſometimes happens when philoſophers are placed at the head of affairs. And, laſtly, as to what concerns the two loſt books, the forty-third and forty-fourth, the former of which contains the firſt times of Rome and of Marſeilles, the author proves that they are taken from Diocles of Peparethus, a writer about the time of the ſecond Punic war; but we cannot exactly point out the ſources of the laſt book on Spain: the author is of opinion that Trogus has here again followed Poſidonius. Theſe details ſhew what intereſting writers, all Greeks (for he has not conſulted Roman authors), Trogus has copied from, and what treaſure we ſhould poſſeſs if we ſtill had his work. We muſt take the extracts of Juſtin for what he gives them, for a ſelection of amuſing and inſtructive paſſages, which he has taken from Trogus, but not at all for an hiſtorical abridgment. Hence it is that we find ſo many detailed narrations, which ſeem copied almoſt word for word from Trogus, and afterwards meet with conciſe extracts, which were only intended to connect the parts. With this intention before our eyes, we may be eaſily qualified to appreciate the labour of Juſtin.

Extract from the Will of Sarah, *Dutcheſs of* Marlborough, *reſpecting the Life of her Huſband, the famous Duke of* Marlborough.

"I DESIRE that my ſaid executors will let Mr. Richard Glover and David Mallet (who are to write the hiſtory of the late Duke of Marborough's life) have the uſe of all ſuch letters and papers, relating to the ſaid hiſtory, as ſhall be found at any of my houſes after my deceaſe. I believe there may be found many letters from the late Queen Anne to the late Duke of Marlborough, and from him to her Majeſty; and perhaps ſome from other great men of both parties, which may be thought proper to be inſerted in the ſaid hiſtory. Mr. Glover, I believe, is a very honeſt man, and wiſhes, as I do, all the good that can happen to preſerve the liberties and laws of England. Mr. Mallet was recommended to me by the late Duke of Montroſe, whom I admired extremely for his great ſteadineſs and behaviour in all things that related to the preſervation of our laws and the public good. And I deſire thoſe two gentlemen (Mr. Glover and Mr. Mallet) may write the ſaid hiſtory, that it may be made public to the world how truly the late Duke of Marlborough wiſhed that juſtice ſhould be done to all mankind, who I am ſure left King James with great regret at a time when it is plain it was with hazard to himſelf; and if he had been like the patriots of the preſent day, he might have been all that an ambitious man could have hoped for, by aſſiſting King James to ſettle Popery in England.

"And as I have been extremely obliged to the Earl of Cheſterfield, who never had any call to give himſelf any trouble about me, I believe he will comply with my very earneſt requeſt, which is, that he will direct the two perſons abovementioned, who are to write the ſaid hiſtory, which I am extremely deſirous ſhould be well done. And I deſire that no part of the ſaid hiſtory may be in verſe, and that it may not begin in the uſual forms of writing hiſtories, but only from the Revolution. And I direct that the ſaid hiſtory ſhall, before it is printed, have the approbation of the ſaid Earl of Cheſterfield and of all my executors, or ſuch of them as ſhall be living when it is finiſhed, or the major part of them. And I give unto each of them, the ſaid Mr. Richard Glover and David Mallet, for writing the ſaid hiſtory, the ſum of 500l. to be paid when the ſame ſhall be finiſhed to the ſatisfaction of the Earl of Cheſterfield and my executors, or ſuch of them as ſhall be living when it is finiſhed, or the major part of them."

When you have given the above an attentive peruſal, you, Mr. Urban, or ſome of your numerous and enlightened correſpondents, will probably inform us what was done towards fulfilling this injunction. P. Q.

Alphabetical Liſt of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation.

JAMB. The ſide part of an architectural opening, ſuch as a doorway, window, chimney-piece, or other kind of decorative aperture. In a more enlarged ſenſe, it is the arcbitrave on the ſides of the ſeveral particulars here ſpecified.

Ichnography, or *Plan.* The groundlines of any plot of ground or building, whereby the whole allotment or arrangement

rangement of objects are at one view demonſtrated to the underſtanding in a clear and conſpicuous manner.

Jeſus. In our antient Sculptures and Paintings our Lord is pourtrayed as a majeſtic and noble figure of the middle age, and is uſually ſeen robed either in royal or religious garments. On the Crucifix the effigies is repreſented as partly naked. When beheld ſeated, is placed on a throne or other dignified ſtation, habited in full raiments, and pointing to the wound on the right ſide. Fine example of a Crucifixion at the cathedral of St. David's; and at Beverley minſter, on the North finial of the Percy monument, is a moſt admirable ſpecimen of our Lord reſting on a ſeat in the attitude juſt deſcribed.*

Illuminations, or *Miſſals.* Deſcription can convey but a faint idea of the wonders of theſe precious relicks, which manifeſt the unwearied and inimitable efforts of our antient Painters, Draughtſmen, and Scribes, by the minuteneſs of parts, the faithfulneſs in copying buildings, dreſſes, and portraits, the beauty of drawing, and the brilliancy of the colours and gildings; which latter materials are of ſuch an unperiſhable nature, that centuries have made no change in their vivid hue, ſave where barbarous poſſeſſors have left any of theſe performances in improper cuſtody, or a prey to damp and vermin. I need but name the Louterell Pſalter, Sherborn Miſſal, Bedford Miſſal, &c.&c.

Imitation. In matters relating to the Arts, is when an exact copy is made of the works of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. This rule is ſtrictly adhered to if the originals are of the Roman and Grecian ſchool: but when the taſk of imitation is directed to our antient remains, then a ſort of burleſque reſemblance is taken of ſome of their principal features, while conſiſtency in adapting thoſe particulars, propriety in diſtinguiſhing the various ſtyles prevailing at different periods, or attention to the characteriſtic arrangement of buildings, coſtume of the ſculptures, &c. are wholly diſregarded. The exquiſite and innumerable details of the minute parts conſtituting the very eſſence of our antient performances, weigh little with theſe Imitators, who, while they are engaged in this employ of indifference, introduce their own ideas by way of improving the objects from which they are ſet to draw, or model. In conſequence, we trace on certain new buildings (taking no account at this time of thoſe antient ſtructures *repaired* or *reſtored* by them in this way) this perverſion of the word *Imitation* in its fulleſt extent; where, among many unaccountable ſlights of fancy, are the following remarkables. A window of the 10th century in the baſement ſtory, and another of the 12th century in the Attic ſtory; a double church door-way giving the paſs to a dreſſing-room; a chapel turned with the loop-holed wards of a caſtle gateway; a drawing-room parcelled out with the ſtalled pride of a choir's diſplay; ſtatues of Religious metamorphoſed to Heathen ſacrificers, Chriſtian knights to Pagan gladiators, and Britiſh kings, robed in regal ſtate, to naked Roman Emperors and CROP-HEADED TYRANTS; &c. &c.

Impoſt. A ſmall cap or cornice to a pier or pilaſter, whence an arch takes its ſpringing.

Improvement. In the common acceptation of the word, is the making better that which was of ſmall account. By an architectural definition, when the ſtate of our Antiquities is to be diſcuſſed, is either the total extirpation or partial ſubverſion of the ſeveral works raiſed by the genius of old times. Is there any part of the kingdom that has not within a very ſhort date loſt ſome of the nobleſt piles by demolition, or had them diſfigured by curtailments and alterations under this ſtalking-horſe plea *Improvement?* Thus has the literal meaning of the word *Improvement* been reverſed, and is now with profeſſional men ſufficiently explained by their turning that which was good to ſomething worſe! Ill-omened appellation! direful catch-word! Antiquaries tremble, while the followers of the new acceptance wait with rapturous joy to give and to receive the Order of Improvement, fatal to Hiſtory, and fatal to the ſtudy of Antiquity.

Incenſory, or *Incenſe veſſel.* At the heads of our antient ſepulchral ſtatues, repreſenting religious characters, are generally ſeen angels with this cenſer in their hands. The deſigns are much varied, according to the embelliſhments to which they form a part.

Infirmary. In our antient monaſteries this was a building ſet apart for the ſick belonging to the community, or

* See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

or thoſe gueſts who might be taken ill while ſojourning within the religious incloſure.

Innovation, architectural. Is the changing or bringing about any conſiderable alteration in our antient buildings; ſuch as demoliſhing particular portions of their walls, removing or mutilating their decorations, diſarranging their plans, introducing new fantaſtic embelliſhments on thoſe parts deſpoiled, diſorganizing the very ſtate of ſuch edifices as originally ſet forth to the admiration of mankind; and, in concluſion, is the act of leveling with the earth, and ſweeping away from the ſight of all, ſome glorious fabrick, ſuch as we are given to underſtand was old St. Paul's*. We forbear to advert to any thing in this way lately done, or now paſſing on, as my fellow-labourer in the paths made rugged and full of thorns by the ſons of *Improvement* is fully engaged, in his "Purſuits of Architectural Innovation," to hold up to public notice ſuch undertakings. To which Numbers I refer my readers.

Inſcriptions. In our antient ſepulchral monuments this method of commemoration is very ſimple, being either inlayed or cut on the ledge of the tomb, and merely ſtating the name of the deceaſed, their titles, time of their death, and an humble hope in the Lord to have mercy on their ſouls. In our times, ſurviving friends go rather more at large into the memorial of the defunct, not forgetting to hint their own care in ſetting up ſuch funeral honours. Inſcriptions ſolely of a pious tendency are introduced in friezes and other decorative parts, both on the exterior and interior of antient buildings civil and religious, and are in general concile, modeſt, and of a turn to ſcriptural alluſions†.

Inſtruments of the Paſſion. They conſiſt of the crucifix, crown of thorns, label INS, ſpear, ſponge, veſſel with vinegar, nails, hammer and pincers, ladder, ſeamleſs coat, ſcourge, the ſcourging pillar, purſe with the 30 pieces of ſilver, the dice, lantern, the two hands, heart, and feet of our Lord, &c. Theſe particulars are ſeen diſpoſed in baſſo-relievos, or affixed ſeparately to divers decorations in buildings requiring ſuch illuſtrative embelliſhments.

Interſection. In this place to be underſtood, when arches with their ribs ſpringing from the angles of vaulted ailes, &c. meet and interſect or unite one with the other; or when arches (ſuppoſe them ſemicircular), ſpringing from columns on the face of a wall (forming decorative receſſes) interſect, and give that equilateral pointed form which, to an inquiſitive and rational mind, appears to be the firſt natural cauſe from whence our antient Engliſh Architecture, "vulgarly called Gothic," had its origin.

Iron age. An allegorical alluſion to that ſyſtem which at preſent drives on thoſe who come forward the moſt conſpicuous in the new rage for altering, *improving*, or deſtroying our Antiquities. [We are given to underſtand, that an alphabetical liſt is making out, and nearly ready for the preſs, of the Antiquities which have fallen under the power of the Iron Arm within theſe 30 years paſt, with the date of each Innovation, name of each Innovator, and of thoſe who have patronized or commanded ſuch Innovations.]

Iron-work. All that Taſte and Art could accompliſh in this line was performed in our antient works. Among the proofs in being are the iron foliages to Saxon doors (ornaments preceding the enriched pannelled doors of later ages). See fine ſpecimens at Durham cathedral, &c. Iron-work to tombs: view the tombs of Queen Eleanor and Henry V. in Weſtminſter-abbey, &c.

Ivy-leaf. Introduced in our Antient Sculptures with the happieſt effect, as an ornament to capitals, friezes, ſpandrils of arches, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 4.

IS not Iſabel caſtle, pp. 696, 908, to be fought for in *Shropſhire* with Oſwaſtre, &c.?

Your readers muſt commend the honeſt detection by Q. p. 908, as they muſt deteſt the baſe tergiverſation intimated by E. O. E. in the ſame page. Breach of faith, and declining a criminal charge by concealing its object, muſt be held in equal abhorrence by honeſt Engliſhmen, who cannot ſufficiently ſpread the facts, and their diſguſt at them.

Anthony Simnet, p. 910, is in perfect coincidence with our ideas.

Your correſpondent J. P. Malcolm, p. 909, may aſſure himſelf the attitude of St. Chriſtopher's head has not the ſmalleſt reference to his *decapitation*, but

* See Dugdale's Hiſtory of old St. Paul's.

† See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, *paſſim*.

but expreſſes the ſuperincumbent weight on his ſhoulders, and is the poſture in which he is uſually repreſented. See an example in the chantry at Latton, in Eſſex (Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p. 216, pl. LXXXVI.) The Golden Legend, printed at Nuremberg, 1496, fol. p, xlv. ſays, while he was croſſing the river the water gradually roſe, and "*puer inſtar plumbi graviſſime ponderebat.*" The water increaſed as he went on, and "*puer* magis ac magis Criſtoferi *humeros ponderein tolerabili deprimebat*;" ſo that he told him he weighed as heavy as if he had carried the whole world; to which the anſwer was, "you have carried not only the world, but the Creator of it."

A correſpondent, by no means partial to Dr. Geddes, expreſſes his ſurprize at this concluding note to the life of Drummond the poet, in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica: "A pleaſant inſtance of macaronic poetry has lately been given by Dr. Geddes, in his humourous deſcription of the public dinner of the Diſſenters at the London tavern, on occaſion of their attempt to obtain a repeal of the Corporation and Teſt acts." He thinks it extraordinary that Dr. Kippis, the avowed author of the note, could not ſee that Dr. Geddes was laughing at the aſſembly in the moſt public and pointed manner he could. LEGION.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

THE account of the effect of non-reſiſtance ſtated in your p. 827, if true, is a melancholy proof of the tendency of Quaker principles, not to be juſtified from any maxim of Scripture. If the Society do not "appear in the Red Book as in the enjoyment of any lucrative poſt under government," are they perfectly clear of all endeavours to accumulate riches, or of all reproaches for evaſive ſhifts to ſave it from the ſervice of government, by pleading their profeſſion, when they marry with perſons of another profeſſion, and publicly go to church, while, to ſave their place in the Society, they contribute to them, and paſs for members? Are there no public proofs that ſome of them have harboured ſhockingly vindictive diſpoſitions againſt perſons who were their debtors, or otherwiſe have chanced to ſtand in the way of their good fortune? or of others who, to keep up the price of corn, have brought a number of loads to market, and by ſelling, or getting one ſold at an extravagant price, eſtabliſh it as the ſtanding price for the reſt? or of others courting fame or martyrdom by defying public decency on public ſolemnities? When the whole world ſhall be converted to the ſpirit of Friends, let us all be "like-minded one towards another in Chriſt Jeſus;" but let no man juſtify withholding his protection or aſſiſtance to his neighbours by any pretended authority of Holy Writ.

There are errors in the third and fourth lines of the Jerſey epitaph, p. 922, which render it unintelligible.

The compariſon inſtituted by ***, p. 927, is ſomewhat hypercritical.

P. 929, for Tells, r. *Fells*. P. P.

MR. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, Nov.* 4.

AS you have occaſionally noticed the proceedings of the Society for ſuperſeding the uſe of Climbing Boys in ſweeping Chimnies, your readers may not be diſpleaſed with a ſummary account of the progreſs made towards the attainment of the propoſed object.

The machines ſubmitted to the Committee may be arranged in three diſtinct claſſes.

Firſt, ſuch as require that ſome one ſhould go on the top of the houſe for the purpoſe of letting the machine down the chimney. The conſideration of which claſs is deferred by the Committee on account of the injury that might be done to the roofs of houſes, and the inconvenience and dirt that the proceſs would neceſſarily occaſion.

Secondly, thoſe that require a fixture in any part of the chimney. The conſideration of theſe is alſo poſtponed, owing to the apprehenſion that the expence might in the firſt inſtance deter from the adoption of them, and that the ropes, chains, or pullies propoſed, would be liable to accidents, and might frequently require reparation.

The third deſcription of machines, conſiſting of ſuch as can be worked from the bottom independent of any fixture whatever, have occupied the immediate attention of the Committee, and have been made the ſubjects of experiment with various ſucceſs.

Conſiderable ingenuity has been exerted by the ſeveral candidates in the detail of their reſpective inventions in this claſs, though the principle is nearly the ſame in all. They chiefly conſiſt

ſiſt of rods of equal lengths, fitted together with ſcrews, ſpring ſockets, pins, and other contrivances; the materials of which the rods are compoſed are cane, whalebone, iron, and different ſpecies of wood, both ſtiff and flexible. In the conſtruction of the bruſhes and ſcrapers, much mechanical art has been diſplayed. One machine, however, varies materially from any of thoſe deſcribed, as it conſiſts of hollow wooden tubes, within which a cord is paſſed which may be tightened or ſlackened as the curvature of the flue may require.

Experiments with all theſe machines have been made before the Committee at the York hoſpital, Weſtminſter, and at the Jennerian Inſtitution in Salisbury-ſquare. Theſe trials appeared ſatisfactorily to prove that machines upon this principle might be ſucceſsfully adopted for cleanſing at leaſt nine tenths of the flues in this metropolis. This is not ſtated as a random computation, but as the reſult of enquiry and minute inveſtigation among perſons beſt calculated to afford information; but who, owing to miſrepreſented ſtatements of the views of the Society, are prejudiced againſt it, and whoſe evidence therefore is not liable to exception on the ſcore of friendly partiality.

Aware that moſt of the machines would, upon being brought into uſe, admit of improvements in detail which theory could never ſuggeſt, and finding it difficult to decide between claims ſo nearly equal, the Committee determined as a preliminary meaſure to encourage, by liberal premiums, the general uſe of machines inſtead of climbing boys.

In purſuance of this plan, they have engaged to ſupply gratis any maſter chimney ſweeper, or other perſon (under certain reſtrictions), with the machine he may think beſt calculated for the purpoſe; and his uſing it in ſweeping a certain number of chimneys within the year intitles him to the propoſed premium of 50l. or leſs, as the caſe may be. The ſame premiums are held out to ſuch perſons as do not apply to the Society, but who uſe any other mechanical method that they may deem moſt proper for the purpoſe.

At the time that the claims for theſe premiums ſhall be made, the Committee will be enabled to judge more accurately of the extent to which machines may be applied, and the greater number of chimneys ſwept by any one mechanical contrivance will afford *primâ facie* evidence of its ſuperior practical excellence.

No neglect is imputable to the Committee, who with unremitting zeal fulfil the truſt repoſed in them. It now remains with that publick by whom excluſively the Society was eſtabliſhed, and by whoſe benevolence it exiſts, to ſecond the views of the Committee by diſcouraging the uſe of boys where machines can be applied with equal convenience, cleanlineſs, and cheapneſs. The intereſted repreſentations of the maſter chimney-ſweepers, who entertain a miſtaken idea that the plan of the Society is likely to prove injurious to them (inſtead of which it gives them every preference, and they will be materially benefited by the attainment of its object,) ſhould, while unſupported by facts, be ſtedfaſtly repelled. Some temporary difficulties ariſing from the application of a new machine muſt occaſionally be ſubmitted to; but ſuch trifling inconveniencies will not, it is hoped, divert the publick from ſo laudable a purpoſe as annually to reſcue ſo many youths from profligacy, deformity, diſeaſe, and early death. I ſhould betray my cauſe were I to deſcend to the language of declamation. The plain and ſimple ſtatement of the fact, that ſeventy lads who have outgrown their employment are annually thrown upon the town, deſtitute of friends and of the means of gaining an honeſt livelihood, muſt make a more forcible impreſſion on the feeling heart, than can be effected by all the pathos which the moſt conſummate eloquence (too often dazzling to deceive) can aſſume.

Until the ultimate ſucceſs of their efforts can be eſtabliſhed, the Committee continue the ſyſtem of inſpection, by which the preſent ſufferings of the boys are conſiderably alleviated. Two reſpectable gentlemen are employed in their reſpective diſtricts to enquire into the conduct of the maſters towards their boys, to inſpect into the ſtate of their lodging, food, treatment, and cloathing, and to make a regular report of the reſult of their enquiries to the ſecretary, whoſe duty it is to tranſmit to one of our vice-preſidents, that active and able magiſtrate to whoſe unwearied exertions the police of London is principally indebted for its preſent

ſtate of comparative perfection, ſuch caſes as are cognizable by the laws; and, in more inſtances than one, practices have been diſcovered and checked, which, but for ſuch timely interference, would have remained unnoticed, and by impunity been eſtabliſhed into precedent.

Could I poſſibly have compreſſed my ſubject into a ſmaller compaſs, I ſhould not have troubled you with ſo long a letter; to apologize for what I could not remedy would therefore be at once adding to my offence, and detracting from the only two objects which I propoſed to myſelf in this addreſs, fidelity and perſpicuity.

Yours, &c. W. T.

P. S. The perſons who have publicly advertiſed their intention of ſweeping chimneys by mechanical means are, Mr. Page, a chimney-ſweeper by trade, Collonnade, Foundling hoſpital; and Mr. Smart, of Camden town.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Nov.* 14.

THE charge which your correſpondent *Cenſorinus* brings againſt me, in p. 915, which has juſt come under my obſervation, is of too ſerious a nature to paſs unnoticed; and I hope to be permitted by your favour to put in an anſwer.

At the time I was reviſing a ſheet of my third volume of "Gleanings in England," I ſaw ſome partial extracts of the late Mr. Ritſon's "Treatiſe againſt the uſe of Animal Food," in one of the London prints; I think, "The Britiſh Preſs." Several of thoſe obſervations appeared ſo well to illuſtrate the immediate ſubject of that ſheet, which treated on *mercy to animals*, that I ſtopped the *proof* ſome days, being then at a great diſtance from town, in order to add ſome of Mr. R's appropriate arguments; including thoſe of Plutarch, Addiſon, and the author of "Aſiatic Reſearches," to a note beginning at p. 269. This occaſioned a conſiderable ſtop of the preſs. In the mean-time I received another extract in a letter from a friend, part of which I inſerted in a *note upon note*, at p. 276. But my correſpondent having at the ſame time informed me, that Mr. R's book contained many things of a leſs defenſible nature with reſpect to moral opinions, I concluded the ſubject in the following words;

"I make no apology for not adopting the mode of ſpelling in uſage at preſent; nor do I pretend to comment upon or explain the ſingularity of Mr. Ritſon's orthography; neither do I, by any means, go into any other arguments in Mr. R's eſſay, but ſuch as tend to ſtrengthen and confirm my own on my *immediate ſubject of juſtice and mercy to the brute creation.*"

Gleanings in England, p. 277.

I diſpatched this ſecond *note upon note* to the printer, requeſting, if not too late, it might by all means be printed; or if too late, and the former proof not worked, that the page or pages in connexion might be cancelled at my own expence, to make room. The addition, however, was made without ſuch an expedient, as the length of the former note, and an overflow of other buſineſs at Mr. Strahan's office, had produced freſh delays. Although it may be urged that I was too haſty in *quoting from quotations*, and in aſſigning ſtrong epithets of commendation to an author whoſe book I had not examined; yet I could not but believe every reader of every deſcription would allow that the very few paſſages which I had inſerted from Ritſon juſtified, ſo *far as they applied to the ſubject* of mercy to animals, the epithets, "pious, humane, and tender-hearted;" particularly as I had, to the paſſage from Plutarch, oppoſed the ſubſequent one from Hawkeſworth:

"By him who kills merely to eat, life is ſacrificed only to life; and if a man has lived upon fruits and herbs, the greater part of thoſe animals that die to furniſh his table would never have lived; inſtead of increaſing the breed, as a pledge of plenty, he would have been compelled to deſtroy them, to prevent a famine."

Gleanings in England, p. 272.

Attached to the queſtion from Plutarch, is the following remark, p. 272:

"This is ſtrong language; but it by no means eſtabliſhes the poſition, that a man ſhould abſtain from animal food; though ſuch food ſhould not be prepared by any previous art of needleſs cruelty."

I cannot but perſuade myſelf, Sir, that theſe explanations will be ſatisfactory to Cenſorinus, and to ſuch of the numerous readers as ſhall notice his remarks. And I beg to expreſs my obligations to that gentleman for having thus enabled me to explain.

With regard to other reprehenſible

parts

parts in my third volume, which the above gentleman ſays are there to be found, I can truly ſay, that though I am conſcious not only an unſparing but a liberal Critic may diſcover numerous imperfections, which, perhaps, a leſs generous obſerver than the one who reviewed the article might have noticed, I feel confident, if he had deteſted any thing offenſive to manners or morals, he would have animadverted upon thoſe faults, though he might have ſtill overlooked errors of leſs miſchievous tendency, and yet have admitted thoſe general ſentiments of approbation, which do me ſo much honour, and to which *Cenſorinus* refers.

I ſhall conclude by obſerving, that if the abovementioned gentleman will give himſelf the trouble to ſpecify any parts of the volumes he conceives to be objectionable, and will give them under his aſſumed ſignature by the medium of your excellent Miſcellany, or by addreſſing them to the care of my publiſher; I will offer proof of my ſenſe of the ſervice, by retracting or expunging from a future edition whatever on re-examination appears to be erroneous; or I will fully and candidly explain my motives for retaining my former ſentiments and opinions.

Repeating my excuſes to you, Mr. Urban, for this length of letter, which circumſtances would not permit me to ſhorten, I am, &c. S. I. Pratt.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 7.

H. D. p. 826, is reſpectfully informed, that in the great hall of Lumley caſtle (which caſtle is ſituated between Durham and Newcaſtle), among a number of antient whole-length paintings of the anceſtors of the Lumleys is a whole-length portrait of Richard II. bearing a general reſemblance to the painting of him in the Deanry, Weſtminſter (engraved in Antient Sculpture and Painting), with this addition, that at the king's feet kneels one of the Lumleys preſenting a petition (it is ſuppoſed), which the king ſeems moſt graciouſly to receive. The back-ground of the Weſtminſter painting is compoſed of ſmall ornamented ſquares in relief gilded; that at Lumley has by way of back-ground a green curtain. J. Carter.

P. S. I have by me a ſketch of this Lumley painting, taken 1795, which D. H. is welcome to ſee whenever ſo inclined. In No. XIV. of Antient Architecture of England, a view and detail of the Eaſt front of the caſtle is introduced. J. C.

Mr. Urban, *B. S. Nov.* 10.

In enumerating the works of the late Mr. Joſeph Ritſon, p. 983, you have aſcribed to him a tranſlation of Homer's Hymn to Venus. Mr. Ritſon was, I believe, totally unacquainted with the Greek and Latin languages. The tranſlator was the late Mr. Iſaac Ritſon, a ſchoolmaſter at Penrith, in Cumberland, whoſe early progreſs in learning was uncommonly rapid; and, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Blair, of Greyſtock, he made a tolerable proficiency in Greek at the age of ten years. Mr. R. was the author of the Preface to Clarke's Survey of the Lakes in Cumberland, a work of much information and learning reſpecting the antiquities and manners of his native country. Mr. Ritſon died at Iſlington in 1789, aged 28. C.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 14.

As you have not thought it improper to admit an eſſay on the political conduct of the Quakers into your Miſcellany, pp. 897, 899, I entertain a hope that you will allow me room to make a few remarks upon it.

Your correſpondent "wiſhes," ſo he ſays, "it were clearly demonſtrable, that even defenſive war were authorized by the New Teſtament; and he then quotes, to ſhew that he thinks his wiſh cannot be gratified, the injunction to St. Peter not to uſe the ſword, and the imperative commands of our Saviour in the Mount. The general anſwer to all this (which is totally inapplicable to any military caſe whatever*) is, that the peculiar ſituation of our Redeemer made it utterly incongruous for him even to ſpeak of warlike oparations, and much leſs to give inſtructions concerning them; but that he never, either directly or by conſequence, forbade a man, when attacked, to defend his own life. If your correſpondent can prove the contrary, he would do well to bring that proof forward, and not reſt the vindication of theſe people on a ſuppoſed ſacred injunction, which ex-

* If your correſpondent would be at the pains to read *the whole* of our Lord's divine ſermon, he would find, that all the precepts contained therein are of a perſonal nature, and in no one inſtance are applicable to nations, as ſuch.

iſts

iſts only in their fanatical imaginations. So far, indeed, was the Saviour from countenancing any ſuch abſurdity, any ſuch direct violation of the firſt law of our nature, that he declared he came to fulfil the law and the prophets, wherein ſelf-defence is frequently ſpoken of in terms of approbation; and, when called upon by a profeſſed ſoldier to heal his ſervant, he ſhewed no diſlike to his profeſſion, nor heſitated a moment to grant his requeſt. But what ſhall we ſay to the *unqualified injunction to Peter not to uſe the ſword defenſively?* Permit me to reply by another queſtion; What ſhall we ſay to the equally unqualified injunction to *ſell his garment, and buy one*, if he had not one already in his poſſeſſion? Theſe commands are eaſily reconciled by a plain Chriſtian, though by a *modern* Quaker they are irreconcileable. But ſtill, it may be ſaid, our Saviour never made uſe of a ſword in his own defence. True, he did not; it was impoſſible he ſhould; his character forbade it: but he more than once made uſe of thoſe powers wherewith he was inveſted, to protect his perſon from violence*, till his hour was come, when, without ſurrendering himſelf into his enemies' hands, the Scriptures could not have been fulfilled†.

This I look upon to be a compleat anſwer to all that has been, or can be ſaid on the very peculiar ſituation and voluntary ſacrifice of the Redeemer, who laid down his life for the expreſs purpoſe of taking away the ſins of the world; and if that great end could not have been obtained by it, the ſacrifice of himſelf would not have been made. For theſe people, then, to plead the *dying example* of the Saviour of mankind as an apology for their not engaging in defenſive war, and for giving up themſelves, their wives, and children, to brutal violence, not only argues a groſs miſconception of the Sacred Writings, but a total dereliction of the genuine and obvious precepts of Chriſtianity.

Give me leave, Mr. Urban, to add a few words more about St. Peter, whoſe hiſtory preſents us with the relation of an event, which a *modern* Quaker muſt look upon to be apocryphal. We are told (Acts, ch. xii.), that the Apoſtle being thrown into priſon by Herod, with the view of his being publicly executed, it pleaſed his Divine Maſter to releaſe him, the very night before his intended execution, by one of his meſſengers. A *modern* Quaker, I ſay, can hardly take this in, becauſe it is an evident reſiſtance of evil; and much leſs can he believe, that this reſcue of a priſoner coſt 16 ſoldiers their lives! Such, however, was the fact. To pretend, therefore, that we ought not to defend our own lives at the expence of thoſe of our enemies, when our Lord himſelf hath ſet us this pattern, is ſo bad, that I cannot find a word ſufficiently expreſſive of its folly and impiety*.

I have made uſe, Sir, of the epithet *modern* Quakers, becauſe, upon looking into their hiſtory, I find, that formerly they were not ſo very ſcrupulous of entering into treaſonable plots againſt the Government, or of ſupplying thoſe whom they eſteemed their *Friends* with the weapons of war, and encouraging them to *fight*; though they might think it more prudent, and ſafe alſo, to keep themſelves out of the way†. And during the late war, as well as at the preſent awful criſis, they have been notoriouſly diſobedient to the King's Proclamations, by keeping their ſhops open and offering to vend their wares on the faſting-days. I ſhould not have mentioned theſe things had not your correſpondent aſſerted, "that no revolution ever ſhook or weakened their attachment to their King and the Conſtitution of their country."

Yours, &c. ANTIFANATICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 14.

IN anſwer to W. M. B. p. 929, accept the following. I am myſelf very deaf at times, eſpecially upon catching a ſlight cold; and have ſome years back obſerved that I could hear more diſtinctly *when in a carriage*, even ſo much ſo as to be able to hear better than thoſe who were not deaf. I for a long time attributed this circumſtance to the ſound's being confined; or elſe, that the roof of the carriage acted in the ſame way as the ſounding-board over a pulpit. But reading lately in the

* See Luke iv. 28—30; John viii. 59; and particularly John xviii. 6, when he ſtruck his aſſailants to the ground.

† Matt. xxvi. 54.

* To object to this caſe, that it was miraculous, is doing nothing; becauſe it could not but be foreſeen by our Lord that the deaths of the guards would be the conſequence of Peter's deliverance.

† See Antijacobin Review, vol. VI. pp. 253—265, and 386—398.

Scotch

Scotch Encyclopædia (if I recollect rightly, under the article *Deafneſs,*)" of a gentleman keeping a drummer in his houſe to enable him more readily to converſe with his lady, who was deaf, and who could hear better whilſt the drum was beating;" I immediately formed this concluſion, that this quickneſs of hearing aroſe from the *agitation of the air* *. This concluſion was ſtrengthened upon obſerving, that the ſame took place when *on foot* in the frequented ſtreets of a large town, where the noiſe of carriages, &c. on the paviors enabled me to underſtand almoſt every word that was ſpoken by my friend; whereas he was obliged to aſk the ſame queſtion over and over again.

Yours, &c. S. S. W.

TO THE BRITISH NATION.

Extract from a Note, (written, as appears by the Date of it, in the Year 1798,*) in the Poem called* "The Purſuits of Literature†."

SUCH *an union* is *now* demanded of the minds, the talents, and fortunes, of the ſouls and bodies of all the inhabitants of Great Britain, as never before entered into the hearts of Engliſhmen to conceive. We *muſt* be preſerved from *the tyranny and power of France*, from all her principles, and from all her arms, open or concealed, mental, moral, and political. I have pride and ſatisfaction in ſeeing, and feeling that we are all *ſo* convinced. We know we muſt die, or defend ourſelves from *the monſtrous Republic!* If we conſider it from the commencement, it has threatened, devoted, and given over all its victims to deſolation, wretchedneſs, plunder, and final death. *Blood is the cement of the Republic of France.*

Some victims have bled for principle, others for example, ſome for funeral pomp, and ſome for a civic feaſt: blood muſt flow. Each faction has delivered over its predeceſſors to death. The prieſts of Reaſon hold their rites in the field of Mars. Firſt, indeed, they ſoothe awhile their ſavageneſs with ſong and feſtival; but theſe are the preludes of ſanguinary cruelty, the ſtops and pauſes of their war-ſymphonies. With their laurel and cypreſs branches bound together and dipped in blood, they advance to the altar, and perform their abhorred luſtration. The manes of all that is brave, and all that is ferocious, are invoked in their democratic incantations to Reaſon and her Republic.

On the blood of their murdered monarch they have ſworn hatred to tyranny; and they have eſtabliſhed a Directory *. On the blood of innocence and virginity they have ſworn to reſtore and to protect the female dignity; and they have annulled the bond of marriage, and the charities of conſanguinity. On the blood of their generals ſtreaming on the ſcaffold, and on the blood of armies partially devoted by other generals in the day of battle, they have ſworn to give honour and *encouragement* to the defenders of the Republic. Such are their decrees; ſuch are their oaths regiſtered in blood. All is contradiction with them, yet all is in action. Principles of the moment, principles of reflection, principles of deſolation, principles of ſafety, all have had their hour, all have riſen and fallen. Baniſhment and deportation have now ſuperſeded the axe of the guillotine, and the ſabre of ruffian maſſacre. How long?—All changes with them; all, but the fixed luſt of plunder, and aggrandiſement, and the rooted hatred to Chriſtian religion, and to the name and nation of Great Britain. To every government, and to every eſtabliſhment in Europe they apply but one axiom, "*whatever is, is wrong.*"

Whoever ſtrives to reſiſt ſuch an adverſary, upon principles and reflection, with eloquence, or wiſdom, or learning, in the robes of ſtate, or in the veſtments of religion or of law, *with arms in his graſp*, or with well-directed opulence, by counſel, by precept, or by example, muſt be numbered among *the friends of man.*

I am moſt ſerious in my words, and earneſt in my thoughts; I have been inſtructed by theſe great events, to conſider all actions as of ſome weight, and that nothing is *now* to be neglected, as wholly unimportant. If the efforts of the united genius, learning, poetry, and eloquence of a country, can be directed with ſtrength and diſcretion, in their proper and natural courſes, we may yet have confidence. Enterpriſes

* See alſo p. 1000. † See 12th edit. p. 164.

* Now a *Conſulate* under the moſt inhuman, perfidious, and ſanguinary of all tyrants, *Napoleon Buonaparte*, the ſworn and unrelenting enemy of the Britiſh name and nation

of

of *great pith and moment* will ſucceed, and a *righteous ſecurity may be eſtabliſhed.*

Conſider for a moment what is the hope of bad men. The Orator of Athens * has declared, that their hope of ſafety is placed *in the exceſs of their wickedneſs and iniquity alone.* The haunts, and caves, and tenements, and ſculking huts of ſophiſtry, anarchy, rebellion, democracy, and Jacobiniſm, will at length be fully revealed, and *finally* levelled and ruined When the fountains of hallowed fire are once opened, and flowing with liquid purity in the ſilence of the night, the objects which darkneſs would conceal are not only diſcovered, but deſtroyed.

The force of France is indeed formidable; but *her principles*, wherever they take root, and grow, and bear, are *alone* invincible. If we think otherwiſe, I fear, we deceive ourſelves, and the truth is not *with* us. *France invites every European government to Suicide.* Her High Prieſt † told her long ago, that no Government could periſh but by its own hand, and by its own conſent to die. The government of Great Britain has given no ſuch conſent. Her King, her Nobles, her Commons, her ſoldiers, her ſailors, her ſenators, her ſtateſmen, her lawyers, her artiſts, her merchants, her citizens, her peaſants, *all* maintain and declare *with one voice, and with arms in their hands,* "*Great Britain has given no conſent to die.*" She has not liſted up her arms againſt herſelf; ſhe is willing and deſirous to live. She has humbled herſelf before *God* the judge of all, through *the great mediator* of humanity. She knows her ſtrength, and has felt her infirmity; ſhe is earneſt for her preſervation from her foes within and without; and having done all, and ſtill committing herſelf, and her cauſe, *to him who judgeth righteouſly*, ſhe hopes yet to ſtand.

Whether the end of all things may be at hand; and what the decrees of Eternal Power, Wiſdom, Juſtice, and Goodneſs may intend in the laſt reſort, we acknowledge to be inſcrutable. But we truſt it cannot be deemed an unwarrantable preſumption to ſuggeſt or to affirm, that, if the attributes of God are true; if man is *his* creature, and governed by *his* laws, the oppoſers of this overbearing, deſolating, inſulting, impious, and *univerſal tyranny*, muſt be juſtified *before Him!* As to us, the inhabitants of Great Britain, if we would exiſt at all, we muſt be preſerved *as we are.* Our conſtitution is not loſt; and the ramparts we have raiſed around it will maintain it entire. Our liberties are ſupported equally againſt arbitrary power, and againſt the engines of licentiouſneſs and democracy. *Upon us the deſtiny of Europe, and perhaps of the whole civilized world, ultimately depends:* it ſeems placed in our hands, a fearful and an awful charge.

* Demoſthenes. † Voltaire.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 11.

MUCH as I always admire your well-conducted Work, the laſt Magazine ſtrikes me as peculiarly valuable, for the extraordinary number of intereſting articles. Among others, I cannot help noticing with particular approbation the *apoſtolical prayers*; and requeſt your inſertion of the incloſed very ſolemn and elegant addreſs.

I take this opportunity of remarking, that the paſſage in the ſecond prayer (p. 899), which ſpeaks of "a fierce and haughty foe, who would ſwallow us up quick, ſo wrathfully is he diſpleaſed at us," has always appeared to me to be extremely injudicious. Surely it is *impolitic* to admit, though by implication only, that *Buonaparte* could "*ſwallow us up*;" and it is almoſt profane to talk of his "*wrathful diſpleaſure.*" If I view theſe expreſſions in a wrong light, I ſhall be obliged to any of your correſpondents to correct me.

Yours, &c. S. P.

The REV. J. CARR's ADDRESS to the EALING and BRENTFORD CORPS of VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, Oct. 20.

"COLONEL DRINKWATER,

"In the temple of that God, whoſe altar is menaced by an unprincipled infidel, I ſhall have the honour to deliver theſe banners into your hands—into hands familiar to the defence of Britiſh colours and military fame.

Theſe are the banners which men of ſpirit and public virtue accepted at a very ſerious moment of national peril *: —From *their* hands I have received them, and with a new luſtre, which they who bore them or rallied around them have imparted by their patriotiſm, their diſcipline, their ſocial and moral

* The colours had originally belonged to the Brentford Armed Aſſociation, which was diſſolved in 1802.

moral affections, religious duties and religious feelings,—the only ſound elements of heroiſm in the field.

They were in *that* awful moment as ready as they are in *this*, to embrace with an elevated courage the peril of life at the inſpiring call of the God they adore—the King they love—and the Conſtitution they revere.

One impulſe to that military array is at reſt, and for ever. Its object in part was to controul, by the terror of its aſpect, the lurking ſpirit of diſaffection.

But *now* Britiſh honour has reaſſumed and reanimated its genuine character.

It beats like one pulſe at every heart againſt thoſe infernal tenets, which have corrupted or ſubjugated the whole compaſs of a degraded world—this territory alone excepted.

It is for no viſionary objects of pride or of treaſure—it is not for acquiſition to empire—it is not for the balance of power in the cabinets of Europe, that you are called into the field.

It is for every moral and ſocial intereſt you are to be the champions of theſe colours—for eternal as well as temporal bleſſings—for the nobleſt energies and the deareſt attachments of the human character—for every domeſtic joy and every honeſt ambition—for individual and national independence—for all the decencies and graces of life—for the liberties of Europe—the deliverance of the world—and the religion of the Goſpel.

A reſpectable village in this neighbourhood has incorporated its company with ours. Jealouſy between theſe united ſpirits there is *none*—Competition there *is*, and may it never ceaſe between them! It is the generous conflict of *rivals* in *public virtue*.—They wiſh, individually and collectively, to emulate and ſurpaſs their aſſociates in that zeal which has united them.

This loyal and zealous band with undivided aſſent accept you as their commander.—You have endeared yourſelf to them by your manners—you have intereſted them by the diligent application of your talents to their military improvement—and by that high ſenſe of honour which they have atteſted as the vital ſpark of thoſe exertions.

The invaſion of this iſland, hitherto conſidered as impregnable, is at hand.

The invader is no common man. To the reſource of commanding abilities, and the bold ſpirit of enterprize, which none can deny to him, he adds a contempt for all principles, which can ſtifle or damp his appetite for univerſal dominion.

Give him but the power, and the will is ready made—it is rooted in *his heart*—the will to imitate in act Caligula's wiſh, and to cut off at one blow every head from its neck of thoſe high ſpirited adverſaries, who alone have marked him for what he is—for an impoſtor—the uſurper and counterfeit of real heroiſm—the cutpurſe of the empire, who has pilfered the diadem from the ſhelf.

We have a king (and it is his throne that you are to defend) who inherits the patriot ſpirit of the regal heroes of Creſſy and of Agincourt—a king who is the guardian of your freedom—and the vicegerent of a godlike truſt for the happineſs of his ſubjects—a pattern of the moral graces and Chriſtian virtues—the parent and friend of the cottage and of the palace—alike affectionate and grateful to the people, in return for their bleſſings upon him.

Is ſuch a king to be dethroned?—and by whom?

A political juggler, who has no morality—no faith to God or man, but is inflamed by the luſt of power, and ſtung by the delirium of pride—who has no taſte for any enjoyment, but that of inſult upon the rights and liberties of men—inveterate againſt you, and ſelf-announced as your deſolating conqueror.

Your choice is now to be made.

It *is* made.—Theſe banners are the ſignals of your allegiance, and your ſpirit has inſcribed upon them in glowing characters—*Victory or Death!*

Rather die! and let theſe colours precede you to your grave, than ſurrender them to an Atheiſt and a regicide.

But I anticipate better omens.

Bring them hither again, when the invader is no more, and Britain can ſheathe her ſword in the dignified repoſe of invulnerable ſecurity.

[*On delivery of the Colours.*]

Colonel Drinkwater, I have now the honour to deliver theſe banners into your hands. May the God of Battles gird all who range themſelves around them with ſtrength and courage to defend them! and, in the words of the ſublime prophet Iſaiah,

"*When the enemy ſhall come in, like a raging flood, may the Omnipotent ſpirit*

ſpirit of the Lord lift up his own ſtandard againſt them!"

Colonel D. on receiving the colours, replied to Mr. Carr's addreſs in animated and ſuitable terms, pledging the loyalty and bravery of the Ealing and Brentford corps to defend them through every peril.

THE MILITARY CARD,

FOR PRESERVING HEALTH.

Reſpectfully addreſſed to the St. Mary-le bone Volunteers, to the Volunteer Corps, and Army in general, the brave Defenders of the King, Country, Conſtitution, and Britiſh Liberty. By WILLIAM ROWLEY, M. D. *of the Univerſity of Oxford, Royal College of Phyſicians in London, Phyſician to the St. Mary-le-bone Infirmary, &c.*

HAVING been in part of the ſeven years war, from 1760 to 1764, in Europe, at Belliſle, and the Weſt Indies, Havanna, America, &c a ſmall pamphlet was written, preſented to his Majeſty, and publiſhed, called, *Medical Advice to the Army and Navy*, in 1775; but as that work was particularly adapted to hot climates, the preſent is intended to preſerve the officers and ſoldiery from the diſeaſes moſt common to camps and armies in Great Britain. Near fifty years experience in the medical profeſſion may entitle the author, he hopes, to attention; and he is certain the ſhort hints annexed will be uſeful to thoſe, who, through inadvertency, might become victims to the changes of air in this climate, eſpecially if unaccuſtomed to the military profeſſion.

AUTUMN AND WINTER.

I. Wear Jerſey ſhirts, or flannel waiſtcoats and drawers next the ſkin; but, in ſpring and ſummer, cotton or calico.

II. Keep the feet as dry as poſſible, and warm, by worſted ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes or boots, occaſionally oiled or waxed.

III. In the night, always wear a double cotton or worſted nightcap, either in camp or cantonments.

IV. Thoſe who are out on duty in the night, either in the open air, or under cover, ſhould keep up gentle exerciſe at their poſts, wear great coats, and never reſt until relieved.

DIET.

V. Bread, meat, and potatoes, give and preſerve robuſt muſcular ſtrength. Greens and fruits ſhould be ſparingly uſed, leſt they produce fluxes.

DRINKS.

VI. Good malt liquor well hopped is excellent, but in cold weather an addition of a little brandy, rum, or gin, will be expedient; but exceſſes of all kinds ſhould be avoided, and, above all things, *intoxication*, which would deſtroy the conſtitution, and diſgrace true military diſcipline.

VII. Smoking tobacco in field duty, or otherwiſe, in cold weather, and in the night, is uſeful, and an excellent preſervative.

VIII. In caſe of inflammatory fevers, pleuriſy, inflammation of the lungs, or acute rheumatiſm, which are common camp diſeaſes, the moſt effectual treatment is, free bleeding, bliſtering, James's powder and calomel, or ſolutions of emetic tartar (antimonium tartariſatum) to a grain or two with nitre, &c. every four or ſix hours. Intermittents or agues require bark and vitriolated zinc.

IX. In caſe of putrid infectious diſeaſes or fevers, free air, the vitriolic acid, bark and ſnakeroot (avoiding all ſaline preparations and bleeding), are the moſt certain remedies, from the beginning of the diſeaſe to its termination, which has been amply proved, in thouſands of inſtances, at the St. Mary-le-bone Infirmary, and the practice cannot be too univerſal.

Theſe medical hints may be uſeful to young practitioners, as likewiſe the adoption of the concealed ſeton needle, paſſing through a tube, in penetrating bullet wounds requiring counter opening, inſtead of thoſe large dilations recommended by the late *Mr. Ranby*, by which the integuments and other parts were greatly injured, and cures prolonged, excluſive of the inhumanity of the practice.

*** It is hoped, theſe ſhort rules, dictated by a zeal for the ſervice of the king and country, will be accepted with candour, and not receive cenſure on account of their brevity. W. R.

Saville-Row, Oct. 10, 1803.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 21.

YOU lately gave, p. 860, Seneca's couplet, deſcriptive of the Corſican. Will you accept a Yorkſhireman's *extempore* verſion in return?

"Four ſimple words his character comprize;
Rapine, Revenge, Ungodlineſs, and Lies."

Yours, &c. F. R. S.

Mr.

189. *A Voyage up the* Mediterranean, *in His Majesty's Ship the* Swiftsure, *one of the Squadron under the Command of Rear-admiral Sir* Horatio Nelson, *K. B. now Viscount and Baron of the* Nile, *and Duke of* Bronte *in* Sicily. *With a Description of the Battle of the* Nile, *August 1, 1798, and a Detail of the Events that occurred, subsequent to the Battle, in various Parts of the* Mediterranean. *By the Rev.* Cooper Williams, *A. M.*

NOTHING but the multiplicity of our engagements, and the increase of interesting subjects of Review, have prevented our hitherto noticing this pleasing and informing detail of one of the most interesting and glorious events in the last war, so distinguished by brilliant exploits and acts of heroism as to render it a school for British valour and skill, ready to be put into the fullest exertion whenever our insolent enemy dares to call it forth.

The writer of this voyage we have before approved, in our Review of his account of the campaign in the West Indies 1794 (vol. LXVII. p. 50.)

The most striking part of the present work is the voyage from Toulon to Alexandria, and the battle that ensued. The pursuit of the French fleet, whose destination was so cautiously concealed, shews the activity and promptitude of our fleet. This is well illustrated by a map. In the circuitous tract of the enemy, they made themselves masters of Malta; and both from our author's narrative, and from many antecedent accounts, there is not the slightest doubt that that island was treacherously surrendered according to a preconceived plan. The two fleets passed each other in the night between June 22 and 23 to the Westward of it; and the destruction of the French seems to have been reserved to the battle of Aboukir, to render it more complete, and to effect it on the very coast of the dominions of the Grand Signor, so unjustifiably attacked. The base charge of our having fired balls of unextinguishable matter was refuted, in the presence of certain French officers, by such being found on-board the Spartiate, one of their own ships then captured. The first which Mr. Parr, the gunner, and our author tried, rolled into the sea, and burnt under water, a black pitchy substance exuding from it till an iron skeleton of a shell remained*. (p. 145.) On the exchange of prisoners, the French prisoners, though *engaged not to serve or bear arms against us*, were immediately formed into a nautic legion. (p. 74.) "It is needless to comment on this breach of a solemn engagement; none but the abettors of French principles will attempt it: that such there are on British ground is melancholy to reflect; but if they had witnessed, as I have done, the various mischiefs arising from them, they surely would blush to think they could ever have defended such conduct." The conduct of the captain of the Artemise frigate at the battle of Aboukir, who set his ship on fire after she had struck, and escaped with her crew, may be paralleled with it (p. 57); and their treatment of the Leander's men after that ship was taken. (p. 78.) The enthusiasm of British bravery is well depicted in the following observations on the sight of the enemy's fleet. "Let not those who, unaccustomed to danger, form the most terrible ideas of it, imagine that the hazard of the fight is the predominant apprehension in the minds of men about to be engaged; I believe I may with great truth assert, that courage on these occasions spreads like wildfire through all ranks. Our commanders in this glorious expedition afforded such great examples, that his must indeed have been a dastardly spirit that did not participate in the generous impulse!". (p. 42.) "No one in the fleet had the least knowledge of the bay of Aboukir, nor was any known chart of it existing except an ill-drawn plan found on-board the vessel captured on June 29, which had been presented to the admiral; but from that nothing certain could be made out." (p. 44.) No wonder, then, the Culloden was fast a-ground on the rocks before the lead could again be hove. "True heroism was displayed in the conduct of Admiral Nelson. When his squadron was well collected round him, he determined without loss of time to attack the foe, formidable as their appearance was, superior their number, weight of metal and size, night coming on, and an unknown navigation. Surely too much cannot be said of such magnanimity. His honour, character, and life, were to be put to the decision of the enterprize; for it was well known that conquest or death was his determined object. His resolution was instantly formed, and his intentions made known to the fleet by the signal for the admi-

ral's

* Perhaps from hence a certain Nobleman took the idea of setting the Thames on fire.

ral's ship to bear down and engage as she reached the van of the enemy; the next ship to pass by and engage the second ship of the line; and so on. With alacrity was this signal obeyed: the sure presage of victory sat on the brow of every Briton, and a general ardour pervaded all ranks. The commanders, with that courage which distinguishes men inured to danger, saw the hazard of the contest, and prepared to meet it: their ships were trained to every exercise of arms; all means of preservation from fire, leaks, and other casualties, were arranged in order; a bower cable was got out of the after part of each ship, and bent forwards, that she might anchor by the stern; the dreadful engines of destruction ready primed and doubly loaded, the men at their quarters waiting in silent expectation the orders of their superiors, the officers respectfully looking towards their captain, and waiting with firmness the awful moment. The enemy's fleet presented a most formidable appearance; it was anchored in close order, and apparently near the shore, flanked with gun-boats, mortar-vessels, and four large frigates, with a battery of guns and mortars on an island near which we must pass. This posture gave the most decided advantage to the French, whose well-known perfection and skill in the use of artillery has so often secured to them splendid victories on shore: to that they were now to look for success; for each ship being at anchor became a fixed battery. The British admiral, who saw all the advantages which the enemy possessed, but saw them with a seaman's eye, knew that they must have room to swing the length of their cables, and consequently that there would be space enough for ships to anchor between them and the shore." (p. 45.) Our limits do not permit us to extract the detail of the action, of which there is a correct plan by Capt. Millar, of the Theseus. "Happily impressed with early sentiments of religion, Sir Horatio Nelson did not in the moment of victory forget to whom that victory was first to be attributed. The finger of Providence had been visible from the entrance of the British fleet into the Mediterranean to the conclusion of the important action in the Bay of Aboukir. He returned public thanksgiving on-board his own ship at 2, the 2d of August, and recommended every ship to do the same as soon as convenient. The French prisoners on-board the British ships were astonished at the solemnity with which the officers and men offered up their orisons to the Almighty at such a moment. When flushed with victory, the mind of man is too often prone to forget the hand that preserved him through past dangers. Some of the French officers observed, that it was not surprising we could preserve order and discipline, when we could impress the minds of our men with such sentiments after a victory so great, and at a moment of such seeming confusion." (pp. 61, 66, 67.)

Capt. Troubridge, of the Culloden, after she was got off the rocks, took a boat with a courier from Buonaparte at Cairo. These intercepted letters form the first part of the curious collection since published in England, and which, as they contain the undisguised sentiments of the writers, may be said to give the best insight into the history of this famous expedition, by which France got rid of more than 40,000 of her best soldiers. Most of these letters, which were of a private nature, have very properly been suppressed; they contained a melancholy proof of the depravity of morals which prevails throughout the new republick. The writers of them, though complaining of the perilous state in which they were, seemed to lament it only because they were deprived of the power of continuing in the same course of debauchery they had before indulged in. Several letters disclosed the most treacherous dispositions, being to the wives or sisters of friends with whom the writers held illicit correspondence: all, however, concurred in expressing an abhorrence of their present forlorn situation, in want of every comfort, and deprived of many necessaries, in a burning climate, exposed to the worst of diseases, and surrounded, on all sides, by ferocious enemies, whose numbers they daily increased by their insolent and rapacious conduct; so that they could not stir a few yards from their camp without being murdered by the wandering Bedouins, who constantly hovered round their rear, ready to cut off every straggler." (p. 75.)

After this decisive battle, the Swiftsure cruised on the coast of Egypt. After she reached Syria the detail of events becomes more interesting. Our author was on the point of visiting Jerusalem

ruſalem from Acre, which are only four days journey from each other. His deſcription of Rhodes, and the country round Palermo and Sicily, is often new and generally impreſſive. He not only deſcribes but has given a print of the Catacombs, in which bodies are preſerved entire, and dried to ſuch a degree of lightneſs as to be lifted about with eaſe. The conveyance of the King of Naples and his family, and the recovery of Naples by Cardinal Buffo, and his Majeſty's return, are events in which Admiral Nelſon bore a ſhare. "The King had taken the precaution to remove the moſt valuable articles from his muſeum at Portici; but we were gratified by the ſight of ſome fine bronze and marble ſtatues there, which were found at Herculaneum: alſo, the painted walls, which had been removed from Pompeii, and curiouſly preſerved in their original ſtate, and a Moſaic pavement, brought from thence, and re-laid at Portici. An equeſtrian ſtatue in the entrance of the palace had been ſtruck by a cannon-ball, and the head knocked off; but, as I was informed it was the only modern part of it, the injury is not irreparable. I viſited the *Studio* in Naples, and had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the famous ſtatue of the Farneſian Hercules, which, with ſeveral other fine pieces of ſculpture, was in a ſtate preparatory for removal, and, had we not arrived, they would ſoon have been conveyed to Paris: the boxes for the purpoſe were there, and gave proof of the ingenuity of the French, both as to the ſtrength with which they were conſtructed, as well as the mode in which the figures were prepared, to be ſafe from injury. The ſpaces between the legs and arms, and other extended parts of the ſtatues, were filled with lime and plaſter, ſo as to render the whole a ſolid maſs." (p. 211.). While the Swiftſure was engaged at the ſiege of Civita Vecchia, Mr. W. was permitted to viſit Leghorn, Piſa, Florence, &c. but could not reach Rome, then in poſſeſſion of the French. He, however, paſſed through Padua, Venice, Verona, Mantua, and Bologna; but is very brief in his account of them, except of the Benedictine convent of Val Ombroza, on the Apennines. Mr. W. confirms the ſtory of the indignation of the Venetians on the removal of the four brazen horſes. The lions' mouths at the top of the grand ſtaircaſe of the Doge's palace, into which anonymous accuſations were thrown, are deſtroyed, and the places cloſed up where they were fixed. The fine paintings in the magnificent palace remain where they did, being painted on the walls. (p. 236.)

Having brought his narrative to a concluſion at Gibraltar, of the caves at which place he has given ſeveral curious views, Mr. W. finiſhes with relating the fate of the Swiftſure, being captured, June 24, 1801, by the fleet of Admiral Gantheaume, after a gallant defence. "The French treated their priſoners with great humanity, Admiral Gantheaume being as well known for his honourable conduct as for his courage; and his name will ever bear the reſpect due to humanity and bravery." (p. 307.) "Though the Swiftſure is the only Britiſh ſhip that was in the action of the Nile which is now in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, a complete deſtruction has been made of every one of the French fleet oppoſed to us on that memorable day: the two ſhips of the line by two of the ſquadron immediately under the command of Lord Nelſon, and the two frigates that eſcaped were captured by others at different times afterwards." (p. 308.)

We truſt we have given a juſt account of this ſatisfactory and entertaining Voyage: though part of it is by no means new, yet the events which gave it birth, and the anecdotes with which it is replete, render it very intereſting; and if the 43 mezzotinto prints, from drawings by the author, who ſpeaks of himſelf as a ſelf-taught artiſt, are not executed in the higheſt ſtyle, they convey novel and informing objects.

190. Buonaparte *in the* Weſt Indies; *or, The Hiſtory of* Touſſaint Louverture, *the* African *Hero. In Three Parts.*

THIS detail of the proceedings at St. Domingo, where the ambition of Buonaparte has been completely baffled, though he flattered himſelf he had made his opponents the dupes of his treachery, and drawn their beſt ſupport into a dungeon to end his days in miſery, is a freſh ſeries in the life of that wretch, who finds, even in our own country, a few to pity him as a poor man borne down by calumny—a misfortune ſuperadded to his allowed crimes—to be deteſted and exploded for them.

191. Ob-

191. *Obſervations, ſuggeſted by a Pamphlet, intituled, "The Queſtion, Why do we go to War? temperately diſcuſſed, according to the Official Correſpondence." In a Letter to a Friend.*

ONE Review will ſerve for both theſe pamphlets; the firſt, aſcribed to Horne Tooke, the production of no good man or friend to his country at this unſeaſonable time, keeps out of ſight the bearings, the intereſts, and deſigns, of the powers engaged in the conteſt, as well as the ſurrounding nations of Europe, and, avoiding all alluſion to the conduct of France, except what appears in the documents relative to the late negociation, by ſoftening ſome of the moſt atrocious parts of the conduct, omitting the whole of the frantic ſcenes between the Chief Conſul and Lord Whitworth in the cloſet and at the levee, and by the application of incidental and inſidious expreſſions to the conduct of England, has endeavoured to throw the odium of war on a miniſtry whoſe views were evidently pacific, and whoſe very pacific diſpoſitions have been the object of opprobrium from a conſiderable party in this country. "The firſt and heavieſt charge reſpects the confiſcation of our merchant ſhips," ſays the Queriſt; "but here," ſays the Replier, "he has choſen to take no notice of the more material part contained in that charge, the obſtructions in France to the recovery of Britiſh property, the reverſe of which was the practice of England. The next circumſtance attempted to be palliated is the ſending commercial agents as commiſſioners to this country and Ireland, when no *projet* on commercial ſubjects had been preſented to our Government by France, and the agents ſo appointed were not *commercial* but *military*." He is compelled to acknowledge the merit of our conduct towards the French princes; but he forgets that the Firſt Conſul, when attempting by negociation to obtain from thoſe repreſentatives of the French monarchy the relinquiſhment of all claims to the throne of their anceſtors, received an anſwer worthy the high deſcent of thoſe to whom he applied. The liberty of the preſs, that has told the horrible tale of the maſſacre at Jaffa, and the poiſoning his own ſick *, and has conſ-ed incredulous humanity that the blackeſt crimes may be premeditated under the ſpecious veil of philanthropy, and gloſſed by the hired praiſes of affected philoſophy; the ſuppreſſion of this mighty engine, this alarming monſter, was one of the firſt ſteps that the Conſular government took after the treaty of Amiens. It cannot be denied that our periodical papers indulged in a degree of invective which even the accumulated atrocities of the Conſular government could ſcarcely juſtify: a ſyſtem of abuſe was adopted by moſt of them ſo very groſs as to defeat the end of the writers, unleſs, as ſome have ſuppoſed, they were the agents of France, who inſerted ſuch articles to juſtify the interference of the French government. Be this, however, as it may, they did interfere, and began by an aſſertion as inſidious as falſe, and to which the author has given his approbation, p. 9, *viz.* "that the particular laws and conſtitution of Great Britain are ſubordinate to the general principles of the laws of nations." This aſſertion deſerves ſome examination, becauſe, like moſt other deluſive propoſitions, it is true in one ſenſe, and falſe in another; it is true in a ſenſe which does not apply to the object in diſcuſſion, and it is falſe as far as it does apply to that object. With regard to the intercourſe between ſovereign ſtates, the rights of dominion by ſea or land, the fulfilment of treaties, the due obſervance of the laws of war, the privileges of ambaſſadors, the precedence of ſovereigns and their repreſentatives, and ſome other matters, the law of nations is paramount to the law and conſtitution of any particular ſtate; but in all internal regulation and domeſtic legiſlation the law of nations can have no authority, can poſſeſs no right, but as far as it dictates to, and is adopted by, the legiſlators of a particular country. This is ſo plain that it ſcarcely needs illuſtration or proof; if it did, the hiſtory of Europe for the laſt three centuries would afford it. The regulation of the preſs is more peculiarly and excluſively the ſubject of internal legiſlation than any other; the different language of the different ſtates of Europe renders it unneceſſary for *one* to interfere with the publications in another; the variety of forms of government and ſyſtems of religion renders each preſs obedient only to its own ſovereign; and whilſt all aſſume, or may aſſume, a right to exclude obnoxious publications from foreign countries;

* This, if we may believe our correſpondent E. O. E. p. 908, he perſeveres in denying, by *ſuppreſſing* it.

countries; no country has, or ever pretended to, any right of complaint at such exclusion. The late emperor Paul prohibited books from all parts of Europe that were deemed obnoxious from his dominions, but never remonstrated with the governments under which they originated; this was reserved for the new æra of Consular usurpation; and the manner in which the trial of Peltier was mentioned in the *Moniteur*, the official journal of the French government, is a sufficient proof that nothing less than arbitrary punishment, the abolition of the trial by jury in cases of libel on him, or total silence on all subjects connected with his government and character, would be satisfactory to this new Dictator of Europe." (pp. 9—12.) The Replier asks, When was the time when the First Consul felt anxious to obtain the good opinion and friendship of this country? The assertion, that 'England cannot contend single-handed with France,' is allowed to deserve ridicule, but is not on that account, from its evident tendency to degrade us in the eyes of Europe, a less fit subject for the animadversion and animosity of our government, or less a provocation to war.

The shameful misrepresentation, attempted through the Hamburgh Gazette, of the insult publicly offered to the representatives of this nation, and never disapproved or apologized for by the First Consul, can never be slightly passed over; for, till this is done, England will be justified in making war. The alterations made by the Chief Consul in the state of Europe since the signing of the Treaty of Amiens are of the utmost importance to Europe.

The Answerer considers the affair of Malta as rather a want of our Ministry foreseeing the obstacles which might frustrate the arrangement; but their love of peace cannot be questioned, which is all now contended for; and the conduct of Buonaparte shews he thought they would wink at his career of ambition, and the progress of France to universal monarchy. The keeping the French out of Egypt and India may be accomplished by retaining Malta: "and, as the Consul of France has shewn a solicitude to remove the English from that island, and discovered the ultimate object of that solicitude, we surely have a right to avail ourselves of the impracticability of fulfilling the Treaty of Amiens, which he has rendered impossible by his intrigues. We have an undoubted right to prevent the execution of those schemes of aggrandizement and conquest which he has exhibited in his conduct and confessed in his closet: and, having other objects, serious objects of complaint and suspicion, which taken singly would have been trifling, but added together amount to an enormous mass, we chose this as a ground on which to make a stand, and say, "Thus far we have sacrificed complaints on the altar of Peace; but, to make farther sacrifices, would be offering up the advantages of peace without obtaining the repose we seek." (p. 19.)

The *Ultimatum* proposed by England, that we should have Lampedosa, and abandon Malta to its natives, and the French evacuate Holland and Switzerland, and the peremptory manner in which it was delivered, and the short time allowed for an answer, are considered as a touchstone to try what views the French had on Egypt, and what disposition they felt to allow us a security that, when Malta was given up, it should not fall into their hands. The justification of the British negociation, as to peremptoriness and time, is to be found in the insolent and yet dilatory spirit exhibited by the French, and the paltry, shuffling behaviour of Citizen Talleyrand, and the chief of his office, who made pretences that the secretary was in the country, was not to be found, and altogether behaved in such a manner, to procure the delay of a few days, as to sicken our Ministers at the protraction of a negociation, which, they must have foreseen, could terminate only in hostilities; or if, for a moment, the wound could be healed, they must have seen it would soon break forth with increased virulence. (p. 20.)

The rejection of the mediation of Russia, and the charge of Great Britain having lighted a firebrand in Europe, confute themselves; that of Government *breaking* the treaty with regard to the Cape of Good Hope, on his own principles is not correct, as it was only suspended, and soon after fulfilled. This may be a subject of regret, but is a strong proof of pacific disposition. (p. 24.)

"If it be still asked, Why do we go to war? I answer, for our existence as a nation, for the maintenance of that high-

high-toned dignity, that envied ſuperiority, that pre-eminence to which this country owes all the bleſſings it enjoys, and without which, its exiſtence as a nation is not worth contending for. If we ſubmit to accumulated inſults, till inſult has loſt its ſting, we ſhall gradually loſe that ſenſe of national honour which has protected and preſerved it. If we ſubmit to be told that we ſhall not interfere with the affairs of civilized Europe; that we muſt remain ſpectators alone of its affairs, and neither lament nor avenge its wrongs; if we are told that the Grand Conſul of the Great Nation is offended with our preſs, our parliamentary freedom, our hoſpitality to the diſtreſſed, and we ſubmit even to *bear* ſuch language—we ſhall begin a familiarity with degradation, which we never before experienced; a deliberation on our rights, which were never before queſtioned; and, in ſuch circumſtances,

'The Nation that deliberates is loſt.'

It is to be lamented that no remedy can be found but the dreadful calamity, the doubtful iſſue of war; but, if it be the leaſt of evils, we muſt acquieſce in the courſe of events, and adminiſter to our national ſpirit with all our energy; let us conſider, that, by *ſuch* a peace as followed the treaty of Amiens, we were prevented from repoſe, by the horrid ſpectacle of new oppreſſions and new conqueſts; we were prevented from commerce, by the reſtrictions of our newly-reconciled neighbour; we were prevented from œconomizing, by his alarming attitude, his frequently-renewed threats, and his aggreſſions on his neighbours; we appeared, by our ſilence, to acquieſce in the ſpoliations and confiſcations practiſed in Germany; and we deprived Europe of the only ray of hope for emancipation that dawned on its gloomy proſpect. By the war to which we have been driven, we loſe none of the advantages that peace conferred; we erect a ſtandard, we bear our teſtimony againſt the military deſpotiſm which threatens, firſt to conquer, and then to vandalize, Europe; we fix a point round which the degraded ſtates of the Continent, when awakened from their lethargy, may rally, and imbibe ſpirit to break their chains on the heads of their oppreſſors. We teach mankind that the rights of freedom are too dear for Britons to ſubmit to their being called in queſtion; we hold out to the nations of the Continent a declaration, that, if they ſubmit to the deſpot, their ſubmiſſion will enſure our hoſtility, and we thereby lead them to calculate the dreadful effects of their puſillanimity. By war we ſay, in effect, to Europe, that, if Europe ſubmit to vaſſalage, it is unfit for our intercourſe, and that to diſtant regions and other climes muſt Britons look for the bleſſings of that commerce, and the ſources of that wealth, which have raiſed them to the elevated ſtation they hold, and which, whilſt united among themſelves, though it may fluctuate, can never fail them." (p. 24—27.)

In anſwer to the objection, that the object of the war is indefinite, it is obſerved, that it is inevitable, and ariſes from aggreſſions we have no other way to repel. As to its doubtful iſſue, both nations muſt expect to feel their ſhare of its horrors; but our commerce will finally be the better, and our goods will find their way even to the very countries that exclude us. The new taxes, heavy as they are, are laid on with ſuch judgment as to preſs principally on thoſe who can bear the preſſure. Our author fears neither the coalition of the Northern powers or Spain with France. "The apprehenſion of invaſion he conſiders no object of dread; the difficulty of the attempt is ſufficient to appal raſhneſs itſelf: and if, by any unforeſeen and improbable concurrence of circumſtances, a landing could be effected, a reſpectable force of regular troops, a numerous body of well-regulated militia, and an armed nation of volunteers, fighting on their own ground for life, liberty, religion, ſociety, and property, can never be conquered, but muſt prove victorious." (p. 32.)

192. *A Sermon, preached at the Pariſh Church of* Gillingham, *in* Kent, *on* Sunday, July 31, 1803, *on Occaſion of the united Exertions of his Subjects being called forth by his Majeſty againſt the threatened Invaſion. By* William Chaſy, *M. A. Fellow of* Sidney Suſſex *College, and Curate of* Gillingham. *Publiſhed by Requeſt.*

INSCRIBED to Dr. Houſtonne Radcliffe, vicar of Gillingham. Text, 1 Pet. xi. 17.

193. *The Duty of* Britons *at the preſent awful Criſis of their Country: A Sermon, preached* Auguſt 7, 1803. *By* John Overton, *M. A. Rector of* St. Margaret and St. Crux, York.

TEXT, 1 Chron. xix. 13.

194. GOD *and our Country: A Sermon, preached at the Parish Church of* Giggleswick, *in* Craven, August 13, 1803; *also, at* Trinity *Church,* Leeds, August 21, 1803. *By* Rowland Ingram, *B. D. Master of* Giggleswick *School, and late Fellow of* Sidney *College,* Cambridge. *Published by Request.*

THE introductory matter of this discourse formed part of a sermon preached before the bailiffs and corporation of Ipswich on a day of public thanksgiving, Nov. 29, 1798. The text is Psa. xcvii. 1.

195. *A Sermon on Occasion of the threatened Invasion, preached at* Richmond, Surrey, *on* Sunday, July 31, *and again, by Desire,* August 7, 1803. *By* Thomas Wakefield, *B. A. Minister of* Richmond.

WE are pleased to see that "the select vestry and other inhabitants of Richmond expressed their thanks for this discourse, with their opinions that it is adapted to be generally useful in contributing to that unanimity and energy which the present crisis so imperiously calls for, and which the interest, the honour, the duty, and the happiness, of every man among us so peremptorily demands." Too strong and too repeated portraitures of our wickedness and crimes, as well as the folly and madness of our ambitious, overbearing enemy, cannot be too frequently exhibited; and these printed documents of public and private opinions speak for themselves, and keep up not a spirit of inveteracy, but of the high independence and virtue of Britons.

Mr. W. has also published "An Address to the Richmond Volunteers assembled in the Parish Church on Monday, Aug. 29, and Friday, Sept. 12, to take the Oath of Allegiance."

196. *Good Effects of an united Trust in the Arm of Flesh and the Arm of the Lord: A Sermon, preached at* Cuxton, Kent, July 31, 1803. *By the Rev.* Charles Moore, *M. A Rector of* Cuxton.

A Substitute for "exemption by profession from engaging in any actual military service." Text, Mark xiii. 33.

197. *A Discourse in Defence of the Country, delivered in the Parish Church of* Clewer, [in] *the County of* Berks, *on* Sunday, August 7, *and before the Troops in Garrison at* Windsor, *on* Sunday, August 14, 1803. *By the Rev.* M. H. Luscombe, *B. A. Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of* Cambridge, *Chaplain to the Garrison at* Windsor, *and Curate of* Clewer. *Published by Request.*

TEXT, Nehem. iv. 14. Patriotic and energetic.

198. *The Loss of Power, Commerce, and Liberty; or, The Three sure Consequences of a successful Invasion.*

199. *Invasion Defeated. By the Author of "The State of Things for 1803."*

200. *Preparatory to the General Fast. Reflections on the present State of Things in these Nations. By the late excellent Dr.* John Leland. *Republished by a Lay Member of the Church of* England.

MORE specimens of Patriotism and Good Sense, issuing from friend Hatchard's storehouse.

201. French *Philosophy; or, A short Account of the Principles and Conduct of the* French *Infidels. By* Thomas Thompson, *Esq. F. A. S.*

A MELANCHOLY detail of the wilful blindness of the human mind.

202. *The Works of the Right Honourable Lady* Mary Wortley Montague, *including her Correspondence, Poems, and Essays. Published, by Permission, from the original Papers. In Five Volumes.*

CURIOSITY was awakened forty years ago by the publication of this extraordinary lady's letters, written from abroad during her husband's embassy, which she in the latter periods of her life transcribed in two quarto volumes. These, upon her return to England for the last time, 1761, she gave to Mr. Sowden, a clergyman at Rotterdam, with permission under her own hand to dispose of them as he thought proper. After her death, in 1762, the late Earl of Bute for a considerable remuneration obtained them of Mr. S. But scarcely were they arrived in England when three volumes of Lady M. W. M.'s letters were published by Becket, 1763; and it has since appeared that Mr. Cleland was the editor, and it is supposed composed, *in imitation of them,* a fourth volume, published in 1767*. He had obtained the use of the two volumes from Mr. S. and surreptitiously copied them. Another copy, but not in her own hand, her Ladyship had given to Mr. Molesworth, now in the possession of the Marquis of Bute. To both copies was prefixed the preface purported to

* See, in our vol. XXXVII. p. 366, an article written by Dr. Hawkesworth, who certainly thought them to be genuine.

have

have been written by a lady of quality, and ſigned M. A. 1724, and at leaſt approved of by her Ladyſhip. The great ſucceſs which attended the publication of Lady Mary's Letters induced, in 1768, an anonymous Editor to collect her "Poetical Works*."—About 85 additional letters, written before 1717, when ſhe was about 29†, having fallen into the hands of the preſent editor, the family, in order to prevent an improper uſe of them, conſented on certain conditions to their publication, and Mr. Dallaway was engaged by the editor to draw up ſome memoirs of the author. She is repreſented as pre-eminent in beauty and wit, and in inimitable raillery and ſarcaſms on the follies of the day, which occaſioned her to number among her acquaintance more admirers than ſincere friends. In her letters ſhe frequently betrays her diſappointment in the great world, and declares that her happy hours were dedicated to a few intimates. Of theſe were the Counteſs of Oxford, the Dutcheſs of Montague, and particularly the Counteſs of Stafford, a daughter of the celebrated Count de Gramont, and "la belle Hamilton." In her retirement at Twickenham ſhe enjoyed the literary ſociety which reſorted to Pope's villa, and was received by them with every mark of high reſpect. But when ſhe "formed an alliance of genius as well as politicks" with Lord Hervey, Pope "became jealous of her partiality, and inſinuated many ſevere criticiſms againſt verſes which were admired at court." In this he was joined by Swift. Her Ladyſhip's "Town Eclogues," which Pope kept ſecret till her return, were by Curll publiſhed and aſcribed to *him*. He was deſerted by Lady Mary, and open hoſtilities commenced on both ſides. Whatever whetted the edge of Pope's ſatire, theſe new letters are by no means exculpatory of his fair adverſary, and contribute no more to her reputation than the two publiſhed to prove that Lord Hervey was "a man of talents, and all his literary remains much above florid impotence." Whatever were Pope's motives for the aſperſions he has caſt on her, the Town Eclogues, here republiſhed, and warranted originals, like the epiſtle from Arthur Gray, which follows them in Dodſley's Collection, and the lines to and from Lord William Hamilton, publiſhed in Dodſley's VIth volume, but Sir William Young's name ſubſtituted to his Lordſhip's, breathe ſentiments which a woman of modeſty would bluſh to avow. Her Ladyſhip's own writings convict her of a very *amorous* conſtitution. There are paſſages in Lady M.'s early correſpondence more than unworthy to be laid before the publick. But the die was caſt. It is the misfortune of modern editors to conſult more their own intereſt than the reputation they affect to vindicate and protect. The names of many of her Ladyſhip's correſpondents are inſerted in this edition, but ſome remain ſtill undetermined. Between Letters VIII. and IX. of the former edition is inſerted one from Mr. Pope; between XXI. and XXII. and XXIII. and XXIV. two from him.

The firſt volume of the firſt edition ends at vol. II. p. 160 of this. Letter XXX. to Mr. Pope is an anſwer to one from him here given. Another from him is added p. 276. The ſecond volume of the firſt edition ends at p. 317. Vol. III. opens with Letter XLII. The laſt volume of the firſt edition concludes with Letter LII. at p. 100; but between it and XLIX. are three new ones. Then follow a number of letters to her ſiſter the Counteſs of Mar at Paris from Twickenham, 1720—1727; and to Mr. Wortley during her ſecond reſidence about 1739—1761.

Vol. IV. contains letters during her reſidence abroad, from 1746 to 1756; and to this volume is added another of her poems, as printed by Dodſley.

Vol. V. Letters to Mr. Wortley, and to the Counteſs of Bute, during her laſt reſidence abroad.

Poems.

Eſſays.

Index to the Vth volume.

203. *Charity the Bond of Peace, and of all Virtues: A Sermon, preached before the Society of the Sons of the Clergy in the Dioceſe of* Durham, *on* Thurſday, Sept. 2, 1802, *and publiſhed at their Requeſt. By* Thomas Burgeſs, *B. D. Prebendary of* Durham.

"WHOEVER wiſhes not to truſt his conduct in this life, or his hopes of happineſs in another, to uncertain iſſues, muſt go to the great and diſtinguiſhing principles of Chriſtianity." "The great characteriſtical principle of Chriſtian morality is *charity*, I mean in

* Of which ſee our vol. XXXVIII. p. 133.

† She was born about 1690.

in the large and apoſtolical ſenſe of it, or, as it is called in more modern language, the principle of benevolence." It is "the bond of peace and of all virtues; it gives impulſe and action and vital efficacy to every moral principle: it governs and ſpiritualizes the whole Chriſtian life. On it 'hang all the law, the prophets,' and the Goſpel." A note here very properly refutes Mr Fellowes's opinion of St. Paul's Epiſtles, that "a modern believer has very little concern with them," and ſhews that we greatly depreciate the writings of St. Paul if we call them *controverſial*. But what ſhall we ſay of the opinion that almoſt wholly releaſes *modern* believers from ſubmiſſion to his authority and doctrines? and to what rule of faith can we reconcile the diſtinction that is made between the *credenda* of antient and modern *believers*?" Very excellent rules for the exerciſe of charity are laid down, and the objections to it anſwered in this diſcourſe, the text of which is 1 Tim. vi. 17, 18. In another note, p. 29, St. Peter's obſervation, that "charity ſhall cover a multitude of ſins," is explained to refer to our *own* ſins, as the ſon of Sirach ſays "alms maketh an *atonement* for ſins." Charity is ſhewn to include every act of beneficence, and not to be confined to alms-giving only.

204. *An Addreſs from a Country Miniſter to his Pariſhioners, on the Subject of the Cow Pox, or Vaccine Inoculation.* By Thomas Alſton Warner, *B. D. Fellow of* St. John's *College*, Oxford, *and Curate of* Flamſtead *and* Kenſworth, Herts.

"IN an endeavour to promote a parochial vaccine inoculation, the author of the following addreſs found ſome prejudices exiſted which he deemed it his duty to counteract; and, ſtrongly impreſſed with the incalculable advantage of the new practice, he drew up, in much haſte, a familiar recommendation of it, which he originally deſigned for the peruſal of his pariſhioners only; but, having been adviſed to publiſh it in a cheap form, he reſolved to do ſo, hoping that its circulation may prove uſeful. *Kenſworth, Herts, Feb. 3.*"

With little partiality to inoculation of ſubjects who cannot have an opinion or conſent about it, we have leſs to a new mode with the new matter*; and, though we may ſeem to ſet up our opinion againſt firſt-rate judgments, we never can forget the precipitation with which honeſt John Bull adopts a new invention.

205. *Part II. Vol. I. Antiquities, hiſtorical, architectural, chorographical, and Itinerary in* Nottinghamſhire, *and the adjacent Counties; interſperſed with Biographical Sketches. By* William Dickinſon, *Eſq.*

IN our vol. LXXI. p. 925, we noticed the *firſt* part of this volume, and ſtated that it was a mere republication of the Hiſtory of Southwell, reviewed vol. LVII. p. 424; at p. 73, col. 2, which, in a note p. 280 of this, it is avowed to be. The ſecond part commences with the addition of references and notes, and ſome, which were in the body before, now thrown into an appendix. Under the account of Normanton prebend, p. 153, are added the epitaphs in the church, but not in every other prebendal church, except in North Muſkham, where are added other particulars, and a *pedigree*† of *Dickinſon*, from whence we learn that "the author of theſe ſheets" aſſumed, in 1795, the name of Dickinſon only at the requeſt of Mrs. Henrietta Dickinſon, of Eaſtwood Hoo, who deviſed to him her ſhare of certain eſtates in the North, which, it afterwards appeared, ſhe only held "in joint tenantry" with her ſiſter, "and not as a tenant in common," ſo that he had only her ſhare of her perſonalty. We have alſo epitaphs in Holme, with a view of the church‡, and an extraordinary, we had almoſt ſaid *indecent*, account of Archbiſhop Secker's deviſe of lands in the place to charitable

* As Doctors may be allowed to *differ*; we give this article preciſely as written by one of our ableſt Reviewers; but with a reference to the opinion in LXXIII. 1214. EDIT.

† "Some authors of local hiſtories, lately publiſhed, whom it is more decent not to mention by name, having been accuſed of gratifying their vanity in the delineation of their pedigrees, even at the expence of truth, however unimportant it may be to the publick, I have thought it adviſeable to give an authority for every link of that which is now offered. That a man ſhould *know* more of his own pedigree than of other men's, can be matter of no ſurpriſe; that the ſuſpicions of the world, and the ſeverity of criticiſm, ſhould oblige him to *ſay* more in vindication of its reality, he cannot help." What pity, that one man's vanity ſhould be ſo tender of another's vanity as to ſpare expoſing him!

‡ Drawn, as well as a Weſt view of Southwell miniſter, by W. P. Sherlock, and engraved by Samuel Sparrow; antient gate at Rampton; Hexgrave camp; a celt and ring.

uſes, claimed and recovered by his heir-at-law; monuments, alſo, in Winckburn church; a liſt of vicars-general of Southwell, enlarged by notes. The founders, benefactors, and patrons of the church follow next, as in the former hiſtory. Of the archbiſhops of York memoirs are here given, and 12 pages of Wolſey, only 3 to Sandys, and 4 to Henry and Hutton; and an obſervation, that the reigns ſince William III. have not increaſed the beneſactions to Southwell till the preſent reign, when the college was rebuilt, with the library and ſchool, by handſome ſubſcriptions to the members. Archbp. Drummond improved the conſtitution of the church; and Dr. Peckard the terrace-walk on the South ſide. 120 pages of the account of the archbiſhops of York in the firſt edition are omitted, and we paſs to the antiquities in the pariſh of Southwell; and the plates of them, much worn, are brought forth again. We are treated with a new and better plate of Archbiſhop Sandys's monument, but the inſcription is *omitted*.

Mr. D. appears to be much hurt that a controverſy has ariſen about his aſcribing to Archbp. Holgate a braſſleſs ſlab, whereon appear traces of a man and woman. "To retract an opinion merely from deference to the celebrity of an antagoniſt, would be to ſubject me to the charge of puſillanimity, as much as perſiſting in a convicted error would expoſe me to the charge of obſtinacy. To avoid both, no ſmall pains have been taken to occaſion a deviation from the opinions heretofore delivered, that this monument was dedicated to the memory of a prelate, and that prelate no other than A. B. Holgate." (p. 280, n.) All WE *preſume* to ſay, after this *deciſion*, is, that to us the traces of the male figure appeared to repreſent "a *knight* in *armour*, with his *helmet* on, *ſword* and *dagger* by his ſide, and *lion* at his feet, and at the corners four ſhields." It is, however, poſſible there might be another ſlab like that deſcribed by Mr. D. who may have overlooked that we deſcribe.

The account of the "honor de Peverell" is omitted; and all Mr. Savage's account of civil war tranſactions, pp. 409—458; and the account of the prebendal houſes, &c. to the end.

* In the lives of Drs. Rattd. and Hea ſcore the r academical degrees are dated a year *later* than in the Cambridge graduates. How does this happen? EDIT.

The very few alterations of this new edition, if we except thoſe above pointed out, for which the *ſecond payment* is ſcarcely equivalent, render it impoſſible to call it an *improved* edition.

206. *Hints on the Policy of making a National Proviſion for the* Roman *Catholic Clergy of* Ireland, *as a neceſſary Mean to the Amelioration of the State of the Peaſantry. Addreſſed to* John Bagwell, *Eſq. Knight of the Shire for the County of* Tipperary.

THE appointment and maintenance of the Roman Catholic prieſts by Government is a meaſure that will lay the foundation-ſtone of Iriſh proſperity and true Catholic emancipation. Their preſent income, being a voluntary contribution, or, more properly, a tax raiſed on the ignorance and ſuperſtition of his flock, is an inducement to him to keep the people, as much as he can, in that ſtate of ignorance; and ignorance and ſuperſtition have ever been enemies to the humble independence and circumſcribed comforts of the poor. The Catholic clergy, conſidered in a political point of view, muſt feel indifferent if not hoſtile to a government by which they are neither paid or appointed. The queſtion is, whether the people of Ireland are to have the Roman Catholic religion well adminiſtered, or remain as they are? The writer conſiders the meaſure as a queſtion of neceſſity, not of choice; and, on the principle of finance, it ſhould be adopted, to relieve the people from a moſt burthenſome poll-tax, that ſtrips the cottage of its comforts, and the ſtate of its induſtry and wealth. If the coronation oath, or the fifth article of Union, were irreconcileable with a proviſion for the Roman Catholic clergy, it behoves the Legiſlature to remove it. He propoſes 80l. per annum as the income of the prieſt, and 300l. for the biſhop. There are in Ireland about 1200 pariſhes, including unions, which are no more than extenſive pariſhes. The number of pariſhes, multiplied by 100, gives 120,000l.; which, divided by 80, leaves 24,000l. to pay biſhops and additional prieſts in very extenſive pariſhes. It is propoſed to raiſe this ſum by a tax on all tithes, like the income tax, and, to make up the deficiency, by a neat or profit-rent of land. Now, if 800 of the 1200 pariſhes be taken at 500l. per annum, a tax of 10 per cent. will give the ſum of 40,000l.; and, if the remaining pa-

riſhes

riſhes be taken at 300l. per annum each, they will give 12,000l.; making, together, 52,000l.; which will leave the ſum of 68,000l. to be raiſed by aſſeſſment, being 56l. for every pariſh; a very inconſiderable ſum, compared to the poor-rates raiſed in the beſt-adminiſtered pariſhes of England. The whole amount of the proviſion for the Catholic clergy would operate as a rate for relief of the poor, free from the many abuſes that the poor-laws are ſubject to in England, where the rate is levied on the occupier. This rate, affecting lands, ſhould be levied on the rent paid to the head or immediate landlord, and never fall on the occupier, whether he be a renter or lord of the fee; thus removing it from the rack-renter, and operating to the encouragement of agriculture. Such a tax, if it only tends to recall the abſentee, and leſſen the number of middle-men, would not be unworthy the attention of the Legiſlature. The ſyſtem of middle-men, which evidently tends to deſtroy the mutual confidence between landlord and tenant, is the principal cauſe why the value of eſtates has not kept pace with the increaſe of tillage and advance of rent. The extenſion of the elective franchiſe to the Catholick did not amend the condition of the people; but the propoſed rate on the profit of land, for the purpoſe of paying, in part, the Catholic prieſt, at the ſame time that it adminiſters ſubſtantial relief to the indigent cottagers, free from the abuſes of an Engliſh poor-law, will operate as a ſalutary tax on the abſentee, and an efficient encouragement to ſolid improvement and ſubſtantial agriculture.

207. *A Letter, addreſſed to* Rowland Burdon, *Eſq. M P. on the preſent State of the carrying Part of the Coal Trade: with Tables of ſeveral of the Duties on Coals, received by the Corporation of the City of* London. *By* Nathaniel Atcheſon, *F. A. S.* &c. &c.

THE City of London having applied to Parliament for an act to eſtabliſh a free market in the city for the ſale of coals, &c. containing a clauſe whereby a certain duty per chaldron on all coals brought into the port of London is to be impoſed on the owners of ſhips employed in the coal-trade, this letter is made public, at the requeſt of ſome individuals engaged in the carrying part of this trade, in expectation it may be the means of relieving them from this impoſt, as they have not any intereſt whatever in the intended regulation. The Corporation of London have received, in 1795, above 50,000l. from coal duties; and, in 1800, above 60,000l. Government may probably, at the expiration of the term, reſume the grant, allowing a compenſation. The high price of coals is owing to the ſhip-owners preferring to let their property remain unemployed rather than navigate their ſhips to certain loſs. On the loweſt calculation there is a loſs, on the voyage of every ſhip, with the beſt or Walls-End coals, of 34l. 14s. 11d.

208. *The Warning Voice; ſhewing that the Fall of* Babylon, *denounced in the holy Prophets* Iſaiah, Ezekiel, *and* St. John the Evangeliſt, *is at Hand; and alſo, that the Reſtoration of the* Jews *to their own Land is faſt approaching. By a* Chriſtian *Believer.*

THIS writer, with much colour of probability, infers, from the "ſmothered hoſtile ſtate of things, which ſeems faſt approaching to a criſis," that the "courſe of events, the ſtrange viciſſitude of human affairs, which has changed the moral and political ſtate of Europe, be not immediately fulfilling the important prophecies contained in the ſacred writings;" and whether "the general blindneſs of the mind, from infidelity and vice, does not reſemble the ſtate of the Jews at the coming of the Meſſiah, deſcribed by Iſaiah, xxix. 10—14.". . . ." The convention of Alexandria (ſucceeding the battle of Marengo), of June 15, 1800, I *conſider to be the date of the binding* of the Imperial dragonic power; for, though he endeavoured to ſtruggle, yet he was effectually ſecured." (p. xi. n.) The war which ſucceeded the French revolution is certainly no other than the ſounding of the ſeventh trumpet, when the French monarchy fell: the ſixth vial, poured on the river Euphrates, produced the attack on the Ottaman empire by the French, a ſecond confederacy of the kings of the earth, gathering together to Armaggedon, or to the treaty of Amiens, on which event, it ſhould appear, the ſeventh vial was poured out. The humiliation and deſtruction of the Papal and other Antichriſtian powers evidently agree with the prediction of thoſe events, which yet have not ſufficiently awakened Proteſtants, who ſeem, miſtakenly, politically to favour Popery. The convul-

ſions

fions and decay of the Ottoman power, and the preſent perilous ſtate it is placed in by the ſtruggles of the Weſtern nations for Eaſtern empire, muſt ſpeedily end in its deſtruction, and in the reſtoration of the Jews. On the pouring out of the ſeventh vial into the air, a great voice pronounced out of heaven, "It is done!" The pouring out of the ſixth vial was conſidered as the attack of the Ottoman empire; but other parts of prophecy clearly intimate that the firſt attempt ſhould fail. Iſaiah xviii. has been conſidered as the prophecy which deſignates and calls on a Weſtern people, in the latter days, who ſhould, by puſhing forward, recover the Holy Land, and be made the means of the reſtoration of God's antient people. And the impreſſion impelling theſe ſtruggles of the European nations, in its natural conſequences, muſt lead to that event. That the inſtruments Providence may employ in executing his righteous judgments may be objectionable for their vices, and yet be moved to that purpoſe, ſhould lead us to conſider our own ſtate and condition amidſt theſe aweful diſpenſations of Providence, and whether we are not oppoſing its intents." The writer's argument here proves too much; for, it is beyond all doubt that Providence will work out its own counſels, whether we or any other nation reſiſt the whole counſel of God. We hope, therefore, neither Self-love nor Infidelity have ſo far blinded the eyes of our mind as to make us doubt of the propriety of this writer and Mr. Bicheno, whoſe partizan he proclaims himſelf, in applying the title of "Great Babylon" and her downfall to this iſland; or that every interpretation of prophecies implies a gift or ſpirit of prophecy in the interpreter.

209. *Caſe, reſpecting the Maintenance of the London Clergy, briefly ſtated, and ſupported by Reference to authentic Documents. By* John Moore, *LL B. Rector of* St. Michael Baſſiſhaw, *and Minor Canon of* St. Paul's.

THIS reſpectable writer, not meeting with the encouragement he expected for his new edition of Biſhop Walton's treatiſe concerning the payment of tithes in London, which would have been peculiarly ſeaſonable at this time, when a number of the Clergy have it in contemplation to apply to Parliament for an amendment of the act by which their incomes were regulated in the time of Charles II. has compreſſed the ſubſtance of the Biſhop's treatiſe and his own collections, with a ſhort ſtatement of the caſe, that the Clergy may know the ground on which they ſtand, and that the Inhabitants of London may be apprized of the juſt expectations of their Miniſters.

The Fire Act, as it is called, determined what ſhould be the certain annual tithes of all the pariſhes whoſe churches were demoliſhed, or in part conſumed by the fire, and appointed a ſummary mode of recovering them when they ſhould be withheld. Litigation has hereby been prevented; but the maintenance of the ſeveral incumbents was fixed at a very low rate, and the door ſhut againſt any improvement that might keep pace with the times. Of the 51 livings which were regulated by this act, only 6 are ſettled at 200l. per annum; 32 at leſs than 150; and one-fourth of theſe at no more than 100. Theſe ſums, except in a very few inſtances, do not much exceed what the livings produced in the reign of Charles I. when the clergy were complaining of their grievances; and ſcarce produced one-third of what they would have done had the tithes been paid according to a moderate value of houſes. The alterations which have of late been made, and are ſtill making, in the city, by *taking away ſome houſes, altering the foundations of many and newly-erecting others*, have introduced great confuſion in the tithes, as aſſeſſed by virtue of that act, and cannot but occaſion much difficulty in aſcertaining and recovering them*; no proviſion having been made for freſh aſſeſſment, when, in courſe of time, alterations ſhould take place in the diſpoſition of houſes. But what calls moſt loudly for an amendment of the act is, the great advance which has taken place in the price of every article of life; ſo that the annual maintenance provided by it is by no means ſufficient for a clergyman to live upon, even as a ſingle man, and ſtill leſs to ſupport the dignity of his character, being ſuch as does not place him, in point of income, on a level with a clerk in a counting-houſe, or a foreman in a reputable ſhop, and ſcarcely raiſes him above the mechanick who maintains himſelf by the labour of his hands.

* This is particularly the caſe in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre.

The

The readieſt mode of relief ſeems to be, altering the ſums ſpecified in the Fire Act, and declaring what ſhall be in future the certain annual maintenance of the reſpective pariſhes, leaving thoſe ſums to be aſſeſſed by the ſame deſcription of perſons as were commiſſioned to do it on the former occaſion. Should it be objected, that, if the value of many continues ſinking, as it has done, the maintenance provided will, in a few years, become inadequate, whilſt a rateable payment, keeping pace with the rent or value of houſes, would be free from this objection, and more analogous to what is practiſed in the other pariſhes of London, and the different parts of the kingdom, Mr. M. anſwers, "So far as the preſent incumbents are concerned, it would make very little difference which method was purſued: ſince a groſs ſum, equally divided according to the value of the premiſſes occupied by the reſpective inhabitants, would be tantamount to rateable payments. And, with regard to the intereſts of ſucceſſion, if the former mode ſhould be thought more eligible, their intereſts might be guarded by providing that, after a certain number of years, the aſſeſſments ſhould be reviſed and altered, if there ſhould be occaſion. Theſe matters, however, together with the ſpecific ſums to which the livings in queſtion ſhould be raiſed, or the rate at which the houſes ſhould be aſſeſſed, muſt be left to the Legiſlature to determine, when the London Clergy ſhall apply for an amendment of the act of 22 and 23 Charles II. From the wiſdom, the juſtice, the liberality of Parliament, they have reaſon to hope that their caſe will be taken into conſideration, and ſomething done to relieve them from the hardſhips under which they now labour. And all they have to wiſh on the ſubject is, that, in ſettling the future produce of their benefices, it may be remembered that the demands they ſhall be empowered to make are a compoſition for *perſonal tithes*, as well as *oblations*, due from the *inhabitants*, and are to afford a ſuitable maintenance for the *clergy* of the moſt opulent *commercial city in the world*."

210. *Eſſay on the Change produced in the Perſonal Characters of the Apoſtles by the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt. By a* Kentiſh *Curate.*

THIS modeſt clerk, "with a mind deeply impreſſed with the truth of the Chriſtian religion," ventures to ſubmit to the public eye an important remark on the change made in the perſonal characters of the Apoſtles by the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt*. "Of all the *firſt* proofs of the divine origin of the religion of Chriſt, after the prophecies which foretold, and the miracles which he wrought to confirm it, there is none ſo ſtriking and ſo convincing as that inſpiration which he granted to his Diſciples by means of the Holy Ghoſt. It is not my intention to enquire into the nature of this inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt itſelf, but to ſhew the effects which it produced on their perſonal characters and underſtanding, and to point out the ſtriking difference between their comprehenſion, their views, and their belief, as exemplified, both in their words and actions, *before* and *after* the reſurrection of their Lord. I ſay the reſurrection, becauſe ſome part of this inſpiration and conſequent alteration of character appear in them *after* the reſurrection of Chriſt, and before the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt."... "Nothing can ſhew more clearly in how complete a manner the Apoſtles actually did receive this *power*, promiſed to them by our Lord, Acts i. 8, at the appointed time, and, conſequently, prove, more evidently, the reality of the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, than the propoſed compariſon between their conduct, obſervations, and queſtions, before the coming of *the Spirit of Truth*, and their behaviour and ſpeeches after it. But this kind of proof can be brought only with regard to ſuch of the Apoſtles of our Lord whoſe miſſion and ſpeeches are recorded in the book of their Acts. And it is an additional as well as remarkable confirmation of the weight of this proof, that no ſtreſs at all is laid upon it in the ſacred writings, that it is never mentioned or pointed out at all in them†, and we are wholly left to diſcover

* The Biſhop of London has made the ſame obſervation, particularly reſpecting St. Peter, in his 23d Lecture; but the writer has not ſeen it.

† "But, though the difference of their underſtanding and character, after the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, was not obſerved, or at leaſt taken notice of, yet their being enabled to ſpeak in different languages neceſſarily ſtruck the multitude with aſtoniſhment; and that circumſtance the hiſtorian

cover and enforce it by our own obſervation and compariſon of one paſſage with another. Moreover, the journeys and preachings of a very few of the Apoſtles only are delivered down to us in the hiſtory of their proceedings after the death of Chriſt, and thoſe very briefly, and in as few words as poſſible: ſo that it would even ſeem that the author of that book thought the fact itſelf, of their general inſpiration, ſo eſtabliſhed beyond all doubt or controverſy, that it was uſeleſs to dwell upon it as applying to each one of them, and needleſs to point out its effect upon the minds of them all."....

"In order to prove the fact here aſſerted, it will be neceſſary to examine what the Apoſtles appear to be in the Goſpels, and compare them with what is recorded of the ſame Apoſtles in the book of their acts; and then, I truſt, it will appear very evident, that nothing leſs than the immediate exertion of the power of Almighty God, by means of that aſtoniſhing miracle, the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, could produce an effect ſo obvious, ſo convincing, and ſo wonderful. And that this conviction was actually wrought upon the minds of thoſe who were witneſſes to this event appears perfectly clear even from the very ſimplicity of the narrative itſelf, which juſt notices the effect produced without adverting to the cauſe of it. *And the ſame day*, ſays the ſacred hiſtorian, *there were added unto them about* 3000 *ſouls*, Acts ii. 41. Nor could this have been cauſed merely by the diſcourſe of St. Peter immediately preceding, had it been ſupported only by his own aſſertions, and explanations of the Jewiſh Scriptures; but it was corroborated by an exiſting miracle, of which they were all witneſſes, and from which, therefore, as an undeniable fact, the Apoſtle drew his concluſions." (p. 14.)

The Apoſtles, whoſe characters are here compared, are Peter, John, and Thomas. We regret that our limits do not permit farther extracts; "but, before this ſubject is concluded, it may not be improper to ſay a few words concerning one of the greateſt and moſt active of the Apoſtles, St. Paul, though the conſideration of his conduct does not enter preciſely into the plan of this enquiry. Although, however, it be true that we hear nothing of him in the Goſpels, yet we have a moſt clear and accurate account of him, both of his life and ways of thinking before the illumination of his mind by the miraculous appearance of the Meſſiah to him, and his conſequent receiving the Holy Ghoſt. His converſion in conſequence of the *heavenly viſion* was inſtantaneous, and affords a moſt ſtriking proof of the immediate effect produced by his being filled with the Holy Ghoſt. For, during the three days in which his loſs of ſight continued, he had no communication with any diſciple who might have explained the Scriptures to him, but was left wholly to his own reflections: yet, as ſoon as Ananias had imparted to him the gifts of the Holy Ghoſt, by putting on of his hands, he appears to have comprehended the whole plan of the Chriſtian redemption. *He ſtraightways preached Chriſt in the ſynagogues, that he is the Son of God.* The Apoſtle, in his own ſuccinct narrative before king Agrippa, attributes his converſion ſolely to the *heavenly viſion*; and this miraculous alteration which thus took place in the mind and character of St. Paul after he had received the Holy Ghoſt, might be eaſily pointed out in a ſtill more ſtriking manner by the examination of his Epiſtles." (p. 31—34) "Enough has been ſaid to ſhew the truth of the poſition firſt advanced, namely, the great and wonderful difference which there was between the poor and ignorant fiſhermen and mechanicks who followed their perſecuted maſter (though without underſtanding the deſign of his miſſion), as they are deſcribed in the Goſpels, and the ſame Apoſtles as they appear in the book of their acts, preaching the religion of Chriſt throughout the world, and *confirming it with ſigns following*."

"If then this fact be allowed, the inferences to be drawn from it, though poſſeſſing neither the merit nor the advantage of novelty, are yet too important, of too great conſequence, to be wholly omitted. If this religion was eſtabliſhed by no human means, if it was ſpread over the world by a miracle open, public, and not ceaſing, at leaſt till the death of the Apoſtles, it cannot be denied that its origin muſt have been divine, that God alone could be its author. And this inference naturally leads to another, that, if this religion comes from God, it muſt be our bounden

torian mentions with his accuſtomed plainneſs and ſimplicity, and leaves the reader to draw his own inference from it, Acts xi. 6, &c."

bounden duty to obey its precepts; for all ſpeculation, reaſoning, and enquiry, which do not tend to, and end in, this great concluſion, are vain and uſeleſs. Even faith itſelf, unleſs it induces us to live according to the laws of that bleſſed Saviour on whom we profeſs to believe, will be to no purpoſe. Faith alone is not righteouſneſs, but only the means of it, and its *end*, as the Apoſtle affirms, is *the ſalvation of our ſouls*; and we ſhould never forget our Lord's own definition of Chriſtian faith, and the glorious conſequences which will attend it. *This*, ſays he (John xvii. 3), *is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jeſus Chriſt whom thou haſt ſent:* but there is no *knowledge* of God any more than there can be *love* of him, according to the plain and forcible argument of St. John (1 John xi. 4), unleſs we *keep his commandments.*" (p. 36.)

211. *A Sketch of the Denominations of the* Chriſtian *World, accompanied with a Perſuaſive to Religious Moderation. To which is prefixed, An Account of Atheiſm, Deiſm, Theophilanthropiſm,* Judaiſm, Mohametaniſm, *and* Chriſtianity, *adapted to the preſent Time. By* John Evans, *M. A. Maſter of a Seminary for a limited Number of Pupils,* Pullin's Row, Iſlington. *The Eighth Edition, with material Corrections and Improvements.*

THIS appears to us a fair and candid repreſentation of the different ſects into which, we moſt ſincerely lament, the ſeamleſs coat of Jeſus Chriſt, reſpected by the Roman ſoldiers, is torn by thoſe who call themſelves his followers. The Muggletonian ſect is omitted, and barely noticed in one line in the "Recapitulatory Table." Such wretched enthuſiaſts as *Shakers* and *Jumpers* ſhock humanity; and if they have any other tendency than to Bedlam, they are as dangerous as diſgraceful to humanity; and in theſe times we cannot be too much on our guard on the tendency of *opinion.*

212. *Guide in a Tour to the Watering Places, and their Environs, on the South eaſt Coaſt of* Devon.

THE deſign of this pocket companion is to deſcribe the watering-places and their environs, ſo as to enable the ſtranger to determine which ſhall be his *ſejour* during the ſummer months; and, when he is fixed in his choice, to point out and aſſiſt him in exploring the objects that are worthy his attention in the vicinity, and to diſcover the charms of nature in the ſcenery of Devon. The author acknowledges his particular obligations to the Rev. Mr. Swete, of Oxton-houſe, whoſe merit in inveſtigating and delineating theſe ſubjects we are not ſtrangers to. We could, however, have wiſhed the etchings which accompany this work, and are merely given as ſketches, had been executed in a ſuperior ſtyle, ſo as to convey a better idea of the place deſcribed.

213. *The Excellence of the Goſpel: A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, *on* Sunday, Oct. 10, 1802. *By the Rev.* John Neale Lake, *M. A. Curate of* St. Andrew's, Holborn, *Lecturer of* St. Mildred's, Bread Street, *and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount* Moleſworth.

THE preacher is another candidate, as unſucceſsful as his competitor Mr. More, whoſe diſappointment we reviewed in p. 589, among the (we have heard) fifteen candidates for an elective living of not 200*l. per annum.* We recollect Mr. L. Diſſenting-miniſter of the new meeting at Walthamſtow, and tranſlator of the Abbé Maury's Principles of Eloquence, dedicated to the Biſhop of London, who ordained him a prieſt of the Eſtabliſhed Church, to which we do not think ourſelves warranted to ſay he did not conform but on the fulleſt conviction.

214. *Obſervations on the Epidemical Diſeaſes now prevailing in* London; *with their Diviſions, Method of Treatment, Prevention,* &c. *By* Robert Hooper, *M. D. Reſident Phyſician to the* St. Mary-la-Bonne *Infirmary.*

THESE obſervations appeared about the time of the greateſt violence of this complaint. The remote cauſes are not eſſentially different from ſuch as are uſually found to produce catarrh. The particular varieties under which it for the moſt part appeared were thoſe of *peripneumonia vera, peripneumonia notha,* catarrh, and acute rheumatiſm. The method of cure recommended by Dr. H. does not vary much from that which is uſually adopted for the removal of ſimilar complaints. Perſons of adult years ſeemed to be more readily affected by the epidemic than children and the aged, or ſuch only as laboured under prevailing acute diſeaſes, formed the chief number of its victims. The Doctor aſcribes it to ſudden changes of weather; and is of opinion that it was

not

not communicable from one perſon to another. When we recollect that changes, as ſtriking as thoſe which have occurred during the late ſeaſon, have often taken place without producing influenza, we are inclined to ſuſpect the operation of other cauſes than thoſe which the thermometer is capable of indicating.

215. *Some Obſervations on the preſent Epidemical Catarrhal Fever, or Influenza, chiefly in Relation to its Mode of Treatment. To which are ſubjoined, Hiſtorical Abſtracts concerning the Catarrhal Fevers of* 1762, 1775, *and* 1782. *By* Richard Pearſon, *M D.*

DR. P. regards the fever, and not the pectoral ſymptoms, as in general conſtituting the eſſence of the complaint, and therefore he adviſes the treatment to be commenced with ſuch remedies as act on the ſyſtem at large through the medium of the ſtomach and alimentary canal. He conſiders the diſeaſe as decidedly contagious, and pronounces thoſe of former years extremely analagous to it. He mentions his deſign of publiſhing a continuation of his remarks, and expreſſes a wiſh to add the communications of other practitioners to his own.

216. *The Epiſtle of* Paul *to the* Romans *analyzed, from a Developement of thoſe Circumſtances in the* Romith *Church by which it was occaſioned. By* John Jones.

WHATEVER be the view with which this analyſis was compoſed, whether indirectly to attack Chriſtianity through the ſides of St. Paul, or to ſhew the analyzer's penetration and learning, we cannot but be of opinion he has completely failed in both points. Mr. J., we underſtand, is a teacher of youth; and no doubt diſſeminates his doctrines among his pupils; but theſe doctrines are founded on groſs fallacies, and eaſy of detection. Mr. J. is an Unitarian of the modern caſt; he rejects the divinity of our Saviour, and (as they ſtand in his way) he pronounces the commencement of St. Matthew's and St. Luke's Goſpels to be interpoliations borrowed from ſpurious goſpels, written and invented by Egyptian Gnoſtic converts. Great pains are taken to trace theſe aſſumed miſtakes to their original ſource; but the chief point which he labours to ſhew is, that, as the Gnoſtics conceived Chriſt to be an *Æon* inhabiting *Jeſus*, or, according to others, an aſſuming the human form in appearance only, the evangelic and apoſtolic teachers directed all their writings and diſcourſes to the proof of his *mere* or *actual humanity*, and that this was the great object of St. Paul. If we could admit his idea, that Joſephus was a Chriſtian, and a Chriſtian "*by no means diſguiſed**," we may admit that κατ' ανθρωπον† refers to the puniſhment of Jewiſh and Egyptian hereticks by the emperor Tiberius, *a man* inſtrumental in the hand of God; or that Βαθος πλουτου‡, the riches of God's grace, is the *bathos*, or *bythos* of the Gnoſtics, and not the *bathos*, or the art of ſinking, or of *lowering* Scripture, profeſſed by Mr. J. who threatens "an *analytical* review" of all St. Paul's writings.

217. *The principal hiſtorical and alluſive Arms borne by Families of the United Kingdom of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *with their reſpective Authorities Collected by an Antiquary. With a Repreſentation of the Arms on* [*nearly* 200] *Copper Plates.*

THE "Addreſs to the Ladies of the United Kingdom" will beſt explain the very worthy Editor's deſign.

"In contemplating the diverſified ornaments of the creation, there are none which impreſs the mind with ſo much delight as the beautiful forms of our fair country women. The moſt perfect ſymmetry, grace, and elegance, are compriſed in their conſtruction—the delicately-blended tints of their complexions, the animated and intereſting expreſſion of their features, the general combined effect of their perſons, arreſt our admiration and regard.

"But, when to theſe perſonal attractions are added ſoft and ingratiating manners; that flexibility of diſpoſition, which at once ſooths and corrects the rugged and boiſterous nature of Man; that attendant ſympathy, which mitigates his ſorrows, or heightens his enjoyments; and, above all, that ſeemingly innate tendency to piety, compaſſion, and benevolence, ſo conſpicuous in the far greater proportion of them; can they be conſidered otherwiſe than as the greateſt boon of Providence?

* Introd. p. xlv. † Rom. iii. 5.

‡ Βαθυπλουτος is uſed as a compound word by Euripides, in Suidas, for "poſſidens, divitias immenſas;" and βαθυπλουσιος in Pollux, II. c. 22, and Scapula. But Mr. J. betrays his little knowledge of Greek by aſſerting that St. Paul, by οι δοκουντες, Gal. iii. 8, which he renders *the ſeemers*, meant the ſect of the *Docetæ*, who held that Chriſt was only a man in appearance, and had their name from this paſſage.

"It

"It is natural, therefore, that men ſhould be candidates for the eſtimation and approval of thoſe whom they ſo much venerate; and certain it is, that the applauſe and partiality ſhewn by the more amiable ſex to the adventurous and intrepid has been, if not a leading inducement, yet a concurrent one, to daring and heroic actions; and, as the following ſheets chiefly conſiſt of a detail of ſuch actions, to whom can they be ſo aptly inſcribed, as to thoſe who have a powerful ſecret influence in producing them, by their devoted humble ſervant, THE EDITOR?"

A great proportion of armorial bearings are a kind of ſilent or additional name written in picture, marking, by figures aſſigned to them, different lineage, and, by impalement and quartering, matrimonial connexions and conſanguinity. The Cruſades gave riſe to the variety of croſſes. The feudal ſyſtem was another great ſource of armorial bearings, and the chief imparted his to his military tenants or vaſſals.

"The frequency and long continuance of wars, religious or ſecular, under the feudal ſyſtem, had been the means of giving to almoſt every family, above mediocrity, armorial diſtinctions; but, multitudes of theſe families having been ſwept away by the undiſtinguiſhing and unſparing hand of Time, their vacancies have been filled up, in the enrolments of honour, by new perſons, with new grants of arms from the heralds. Theſe grants have not, like the original aſſignments of arms, been confined chiefly to men of the ſword, but have been beſtowed on perſons who have riſen to eminence in the church, law, or commercial purſuits; and who, by their accumulations, have been enabled to become the founders of new families.

"In the year 1795 a book, ſomewhat ſimilar in title, was publiſhed at Worceſter. Many of the ſubjects of the following ſheets had been put together, as an amuſement, long before that work appeared; and every one of its articles (which are extremely few in number), except thoſe that relate to foreign arms, had been previouſly ſelected for this Collection."

Armorial bearings, the rewards of *valor*, occupy p. 1 to p. 318*. Foremoſt among the candidates for theſe ſtands Sir W. S Smith, whoſe letter of May 30, 1799, off Jaffa, firſt publiſhed the horrid maſſacre of the Turkiſh priſoners. Rewards of *loyalty*. (p. 305 — 346.) Alliances, ſavour, and ſervices commemorated; alluſions to ſituation of eſtates or ſeats: to profeſſion, talents, or particular purſuits; tenure and office; memorable circumſtances and events; make up the reſt of the Collection, which is cloſed by fanciful and quaint matters, and an explanation of the terms of blazon, and an index, and decorated by etchings of the coats, creſts, and ſupporters, by the editor.

218. *A Letter to the Right Honourable* Henry Addington, *Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the Eſtabliſhment of Parochial Libraries for the Benefit of the Clergy.*

219. *Obſervations on the Speech of Sir* William Scott, *and other Matters relating to the Church; in which the fatal Conſequences of permitting the Clergy to hold Farms are ſtated. In a Letter to a Member of Parliament. By a* Kentiſh *Clergyman, Author of "Thoughts on the Preliminary Articles of Peace."*

WE claſs theſe two works of the ſame author together. His ſuggeſtions for the benefit and reformation of his brethren are perhaps more uſeful than practicable particularly in the article of parochial libraries, of which we have ſeen ſeveral in various churches of ſo long eſtabliſhment as to have fallen into neglect, as at Wimborne minſter and Chelmsford. A late incumbent of Friering in Eſſex, and ſome others, have left their private libraries to their ſucceſſors. The Kentiſh curate has powerful objections to the Clergy turning farmers, and had rather they ſhould purſue phyſick and ſurgery, "if the nation cannot afford to maintain the miniſters of religion with a ſuitable dignity." Reſidence he ſtrongly recommends, and prefers ſubjecting the tranſgreſſor to pecuniary penalties, to be recovered in the civil courts by any perſon who ſhould ſue for it, to the diſcretionary power in the hands of the biſhops, and eccleſiaſtical proceſſes, which the experience of ages taught the legiſlature would not avail. Of redemption of the lands alienated from the Church he may truly ſay he wrote "with a trembling hand." The ſum requiſite, he thinks, would not be equal to the extraordinary expenditure of a ſingle year in time of war: but the time is come when ſuch expenditure may be more critically increaſed. The ſimplification and conſolidation of the laws relating to tithes would indeed intitle the lawyer, who executes it with ability, to hold a high rank among legal characters, and to be conſidered as the benefactor of his country.

220. *Letter*

220. *Letter to the Right Honourable Lord* Pelham, *on the State of Mendicity in the Metropolis. By* Matthew Martin, *Esq.*

IT is aſcertained by Mr. M. that the majority of mendicants are pariſh paupers, who are driven, he conjectures, to a ſtate of beggary by the practice of refuſing relief to paupers out of the workhouſe; but it is admitted that there are certain general cauſes, ſuch as voluntary idleneſs or delinquency. Beggars are of two claſſes, the occaſional and the ſyſtematic; the former are objects of pity, the latter of correction. Common beggars, who make a trade of extorting alms, are the peſt of ſociety; they live in a conſtant lie; they make fictitious demands on benevolence; and they are enabled, by their impoſitions on the humane, to exiſt in idleneſs and profligacy. Theſe wretches deſire not Mr. Martin's interference; ſince, if effectual meaſures were taken to remove the diſgrace of mendicity, the *trade and occupation of begging* would be at an end.

Conſiderable pains have been taken by Mr. Martin to aſcertain facts; and, towards defraying his expences, two warrants of 500l.* each were iſſued to him by the Lords of the Treaſury. He ſeems to have proceeded with much diſcretion as well as gentleneſs; obſerving that, though "the vices of mendicants may deſerve correction, their miſeries ſhould excite pity, and engage the endeavours of their fellow-creatures to trace the ſources of the evil, and, by amending their moral habits, ſtop its progreſs." From his examination, Mr. M. was led to believe that Mr. Colquhoun, in his "Treatiſe on the Police of the Metropolis," has underrated the number of common beggars and vagrants aſking alms at 3000; he ventures to eſtimate them at nearly double this number; and, including children, he ſtates them to amount to about 15,288. Hence it appears that mendicity is an evil of much extent. For a remedy, propoſes a Board of Inquiry into the caſes of beggars in the metropolis; the diviſion of it into five diſtricts, with a commiſſioner to each diſtrict; and that an account of their proceedings ſhould be annually ſubmitted to parliament. The plan of proceeding for the diſpoſal of *parochial beggars of home pariſhes*, of *beggars of diſtant pariſhes*, and of *non-parochial beggars* (the three claſſes into which they are divided), is briefly detailed; and hope is expreſſed that the whole craft of ſtreet-beggary in the metropolis may by theſe means be aboliſhed. Some attempts ought, doubtleſs, to be made, to effect ſo deſirable an object.

* By the account given at the end of this pamphlet, it appears that the fees to clerks, &c. on receiving 500l. out of the Treaſury, amount to 33l. 17s. 3d. or nearly 7 per cent. ||

221. *The* Chriſtian *Panoply: A Sermon, preached on* Wedneſday, Oct. 19, 1803, *being the Day appointed for a General Faſt. By* William Mavor, *LL.D. Vicar of* Hurley, Berks, *and Chaplain to Earl* Moira.

IT is truly a heart-chearing circumſtance to perceive all ranks and conditions of men earneſt and ardent to unite the forces of hand and heart, mind and body, in the cauſe of this menaced but majeſtic country: and we are peculiarly gratified to find that our fellow-ſubjects of the ſacred order are amongſt the moſt zealous in their zeal on this very important occaſion. The excellent diſcourſe under our preſent notice is amongſt the beſt illuſtrations of this fact. The worthy and ingenious author has brought together every ſentiment and argument that might unite good citizens and good Chriſtians in a great and good cauſe. The note, p. 4, is excellent. "To blot out the ſun of freedom" is an image of boldneſs and nobility. The paſſage, p. 11, beginning "We have now at ſtake," &c. is finely conducted to its climax. The encouragements derived from favour ſhewn to the patriarchs are appropriately introduced; and the application of David's enemy is powerful: that paſſage might inſpire the coward with courage. The enumeration of incitements, p. 12, to preſerve our country, and the idea of a hero of paſt ages ſurveying the ſons of peace volunteering the war, are replete with grandeur. The concluſive Addreſs to the People is full of fire, and cannot fail to add noble fuel to the preſent flame of genuine patriotiſm. We ſhall cloſe our obſervations with this animating appeal, p. 27:

"If ever there was a period in the hiſtory of nations when any particular people was raiſed above others, as on an exalted theatre, with the reſt of the world the anxious ſpectators of its conduct, at this inſtant, that intereſting nation may juſtly be ſaid to be ours. We ſtand, unaided and alone, as the laſt bulwark which is to defend the independence of the weak from

final

final ſubverſion: and, from our example let us hope, that the ſtrong will learn to aſſume courage, nor longer crouch to the inſidious tyrant, who only "ſpeaks peace to deceive" with more effect. On the iſſue of the preſent conteſt, not only our own happineſs and ſecurity muſt depend, but the liberties of the human race, which muſt expire the ſame hour that thoſe of Britain are extinguiſhed.

"Thus placed on an eminence of glory, or of ſhame, from which there is no retreat, let our reſolution be equal to our danger, and we need not fear the event. That courage which is reinforced by humble reliance on Heaven may well defy the rudeſt aſſaults; that part we are called upon to act is ſo much the more honourable as it is difficult to be performed. We have the univerſe for our obſervers; and poſterity will be our applauders, if we acquit ourſelves as we ought. What a noble incitement to heroiſm and magnanimity! What generous feelings muſt this inſpire! We fight not for extended rule; we draw not the ſword to wound the ſuppliant; but all our energies againſt a preſumptuous enemy are concentered in the defence of thoſe ſacred rights, thoſe holy ties, with which it hath pleaſed God to bleſs us, and for whoſe protection and preſervation he has made us men. The juſtice of our cauſe deſerves, and will obtain, the favour of the Almighty, "who will make the arrogancy of the proud to ceaſe, and will lay low the haughtineſs of the terrible."

222. *The Power of Religion on the Mind, in Retirement, Affliction, and at the Approach of Death; exemplified in the Teſtimonies and Experience of Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their Greatneſs, Learning, or Virtue. By* Lindley Murray. *The Eleventh Edition.*

THE rapid ſale of this ſmall but valuable collection has anticipated the commendation we are deſirous to beſtow.

"Piety and virtue, even when abſtractedly conſidered, are truly amiable, and appear worthy of our earneſt purſuit; but, when recommended by the lives and teſtimonies of eminent perſons, who have known the world, and experienced the emptineſs of its honours, wealth, and pleaſures, they derive additional weight, and conſtrain us to acknowledge, that the greateſt happineſs of man is to be found in religion."

In an exemplification of more than *ſeventy* remarkable characters, many ſtriking examples are exhibited, which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arreſt the careleſs and wandering, to animate the ſincere and virtuous, and to convince or diſcountenance thoſe who have been unhappily led to oppoſe the higheſt truths.

223. *A new and accurate Deſcription of all the direct and principal Croſs Roads in* England *and* Wales, *and Part of the Roads of* Scotland: *With correct Routes of the Mail Coaches; and a great Variety of new Admeaſurements. Alſo, a Table of the Heights of Mountains and other Eminences, from the grand Trigonometrical Survey of the Kingdom, under the Direction of Major* Mulge; *an Account of Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats, and other remarkable Objects near the Roads; a general Index of the Roads to the different Towns, denoting the Counties in which they are ſituated, their Market-days, and the Inns which ſupply Poſt Horſes; an Index to the Country Seats; a Liſt of the Rates of the Poſtage of Letters, &c. &c. &c. The whole greatly augmented and improved by the Aſſiſtance of* Francis Freeling, *Eſq. Secretary to the Poſt Office, and of the ſeveral Surveyors of the Provincial Diſtricts, under the Authority of the Poſtmaſter General. By Lieutenant Colonel* Paterſon, *Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General of his Majeſty's Forces. The Thirteenth Edition.*

SUCH is the ample title of a book which has attracted a general attention for its utility for more than 30 years; and which having lately been withheld in conſequence of a ſuit at law, the proprietor, Mr. Newbery, has thought it neceſſary to prefix a ſhort hiſtory of the work itſelf, and of ſome late proceedings in Chancery. As it is not our province to canvaſs the buſineſs of ſo eminent a Court, we ſhall only ſay, that, after many large editions had been ſold, the *eleventh* (of 10,000 number) was printed in 1796; that in 1798 Mr. Cary, the celebrated Map-Engraver, publiſhed a ſimilar work under the title of "Cary's New Itinerary," manifeſtly *enlarged* from Paterſon; that, in return, Mr. Newbery, in 1799 (though near 4000 copies of his former impreſſion remained unſold), printed a *twelfth* edition), avowedly made up from a part of Mr. Cary's. On this, iſſue was joined, by Mr. Cary's filing a bill in Chancery to ſtop the publication of Paterſon, as a piracy; and the cauſe was diſmiſſed, with the following remark from the Chancellor:

"That Mr. Cary was not entitled to any damages; for that Paterſon's was the original production, and had received improvements and alterations from time to time: that they had evidently borrowed from each other; and that, in ſtrict juſtice, perhaps he ought to order each party to expunge what he had taken from the other: but, as they were uſeful publications, rather than reduce them as it were to ſkeletons, both books ſhould be left to take their chance with the publick."

NA

NATIONAL ADDRESS,

Written by Sir JAMES BLAND BURGESS, *and ſpoken by Mr.* RAYMOND *previous to the Performance of the Tragedy of* Edward the Black Prince, *at Drury Lane Theatre, on Thurſday, Oct.* 27, 1803.

TO charm, inſtruct, and dignify the age,
Was long th' acknowledg'd province of the Stage,
When the free Muſe, by faſhion undebas'd,
Through Nature's range her great examples trac'd,
Reſcued Deſert from all-ſubduing Time,
Stamp'd Worth with glory, with diſhonour Crime;
And, unſeduc'd from Virtue's ſacred laws,
Diſdain'd by ribaldry to ſeek applauſe.
Such were the themes which once true Genius fir'd, [ſpir'd;
Which Britain's ſons with patriot zeal in-
When, as their fathers' valour was rehears'd,
O'er every ſoul congenial ardour burſt;
And, while they crown'd the band with juſt applauſe, [cauſe.
They grew enthuſiaſts in their country's
Such are the themes which now attention claim, [fame!
The field of Poictiers, and young EDWARD's
When England's haraſs'd, but determin'd hoſt, [boaſt,
Uncheck'd by toils, unaw'd by Gallia's
The ſhock of countleſs multitudes withſtood, [blood,
When, as each ſword was dy'd in hoſtile
England's triumphant Genius ſoar'd on high,
And led her daring bands to victory.
Since, ere the recent wounds of War are heal'd,
Gallia's ſtern tyrant dares us to the field,
Let this proud record ev'ry feeling nerve,
And teach us new diſtinctions to deſerve.
While *Creſſy*, *Poictiers*, *Agincourt*, proclaim
Our antient proweſs, and our Foeman's ſhame; [plain,
Acre, *Lincelles* and *Egypt*'s blood-ſtain'd
Prove, in their ſons, their virtues bloom again.
When, fairly p tted in the tented field,
To Gallic force d d Britiſh valour yield?
When, if your gallant tars they dare to face,
Did Conqueſt's meed their puny efforts grace? [coaſt
And ſhall we now, though, on their adverſe
Drawn out, in arms appears their ſavage hoſt, [luſt,
Enflam'd by vengeance, avarice, hate, and
Shall we our own reſources dread to truſt?
No! while our hands the patriot-ſword can
While every Briton is a Volunteer, [rear,
We'll circle round our altars and our throne,
And prove our fathers' virtues are our own.
Like them our hearts with honeſt zeal expand,
We love, and can defend our native land;
Like their's, our MONARCH is his people's friend;
He too has Sons our Iſland to defend;
And, whether on the coaſts of faithleſs France, [vance;
To check a deſpot's rage, our hoſts ad-
Or, our own laws and liberties to ſave,
On England's ſhores his mad attack we brave;
Let us our great forefathers' worth recall,
Reſolv'd to triumph, or like men to fall!

HARLEQUIN'S INVASION.

[The following little production was, ſome months ſince, offered to the publick, but through ſo confined a channel that we hope we ſhall ſtand excuſed to our readers in giving it a place in our Magazine.]

NO comic pantomime before
Could ever boaſt ſuch tricks ſurpriſing:
The hero capers Europe o'er—
But huſh! behold the curtain riſing.

And, firſt, that little iſle ſurvey,
Where ſleeps a peaſant-boy ſo hearty;
That little iſle is Corſica,
That peaſant-boy is Buonaparte.

Now lightnings flaſh, and thunders roar,
Dæmons of witchcraft hover o'er him,
And, riſing through the ſtage trap-door,
An evil genius ſtands before him.

His arms in ſolemn ſtate are croſt,
His voice appals th' amaz'd beholders,
His head in circling clouds is loſt,
And crimſon pinions ſhade his ſhoulders.

"Mortal, awake!" the phantom cries,
"And burſt the bonds of Fear aſunder;
My name is Anarchy—Ariſe!
Thy future fortunes teem with wonder.

"To ſpread my reign the earth around,
Here, take this ſword, whoſe magic power
Shall ſenſe and right and wrong confound,
And work new wonders every hour.

"Throw off that peaſant-garb, begin
T' aſſume the party colour'd rover;
And, as a ſprightly Harlequin,
Trip, lightly trip, all Europe over."

He ſpoke, and, inſtant to the view
Begins the curious tranſformation:
His maſk aſſumes a fable hue,
His dreſs a pantommic faſhion.

Now round the ſtage, in gaudy pride,
Capers the renovated varlet;
Shakes the lath weapon at his ſide,
And ſhines in blue, and white, and ſcarlet.

High on a rock, his cunning eye
Surveys half Europe at a glance,
Fat Holland, fertile Italy,
Old Spain, and gay, regen'rate France.

He ſtrikes with wooden ſword the earth,
Which heaves with motion necromantic;
The nations own a ſecond birth,
And trace his ſteps with geſtures antic.

The

The *Pope* prepares for war, but ſoon
All-powerful Harlequin diſarms him;
And, changing into *Pantaloon*,
Each motion frets, each noiſe alarms him.

With trembling haſte he ſeeks to join
His daughter *Gallia*, lovely rover!
But ſhe, transform'd to *Columbine*,
Her father ſcorns, and ſeeks her lover.

The *Dutchman* next his magic feels,
Chang'd to the *Clown*, he hobbles after;
Blundering purſues the light of heels,
Convulſing friends and foes with laughter.

But all their various deeds of ſin,
What mortal man has ever reckon'd?
The miſchief plann'd by Harlequin,
Fair Columbine is ſure to ſecond.

They quickly kill poor Pantaloon,
And now our drama's plot grows riper;
Where'er they friſk it to *ſome tune*,
The Clown is forc'd to *pay the piper*.

Each foreign land he dances through,
In ſome new garb beholds the hero,
Pagan and Chriſtian, Turk and Jew,
Cromwell, Caligula, and Nero.

A butcher, Harlequin appears,
The rapid ſcene to Egypt flying;
O'er captive Turks his ſword uprears,
The ſtage is ſtrew'd with dead and dying.

Next, by the crafty genius taught,
Sportive he tries a Doctor's trick;
Preſents the bowl, with poiſon fraught,
And kills his own unconſcious ſick!

Hey! paſs! he's back to Europe gone,
All hoſtile followers diſappointed;
Kicks five old women from the throne,
And dubs himſelf the Lord's Anointed.

In cloſe embrace with Columbine,
Paſs, gaily paſs, the flying hours;
While proſtrate at their blood-ſtain'd ſhrine,
Low bend the European Powers.

Touch'd by his ſword, the morals fly,
The virtues into vices dwindling;
Courage is turn'd to cruelty,
And public faith to private ſwindling.

And now th' Invaſion ſcene comes on;
The patch'd and pie-ball'd Renegado
Hurls at BRITANNIA'S lofty throne
Full many a mad and proud bravado.

The trembling Clown diſſuades in vain,
And finds too late there's no retreating:
Whatever Harlequin may gain,
The Clown is ſure to get a beating.

They tempt the main, the canvas raiſe,
The Britiſh fleet deſtroys his legions,
And the next change of ſcene diſplays
Him ſinking to th' infernal regions.

While Patriot Bands united throng
Around BRITANNIA'S happy coaſt,
By freedom fir'd, in courage ſtrong,
Each in his Country's cauſe an hoſt.

SONNET TO MORNING.

THOU, who ſit'ſt lift'ning on the mountain's peak,
When the ſhrill lark his twilight matins ſings,
And the young roſe, from her dew-ſprinkled cheek,
O'er Zephyr's couch her freſheſt fragrance flings;
For thee her lyre the Muſe enraptur'd ſtrings,
Meek, lovely meſſenger of mirth and light!
As down the vale the dull, dun vapour wings,
Silent and ſlow, its ſolitary flight,
Following afar the ſhadowy form of night,
Till in the Weſtern wave her ſable train
Dip their dark plumes, and vaniſh from our ſight,
Shunning the radiance of thy riſing reign.
How ſweet, O Morn! whilſt Sloth lies ſunk in ſleep,
With thee and Health thus early watch to keep!

Dromore. HAFIZ.

SONNET TO A FAVOURITE THRUSH.

SWEET Bird, who from the topmoſt bough
Of that tall aſh regal'ſt my ear
With varied pipe, ſhrill, ſoft, and clear,
Pray, why ſo blythe and tuneful now,
While Winter's ſtormy flag ſtill flies
On cloud capt DONARD'S lofty tow'r,
And BANNA bears, with wild ſurpriſe,
Down his ſteep ſide the dun flood pour?
Ay, now I gueſs why thou'rt ſo merry—
By yonder hedge's ſhelt'ring ſide,
I ſee thy ſpeckled-breaſted bride
Hopping ſilently along,
In queſt of caſu l worm, or ſcatter'd berry—
Sweet bird, 'tis *ſhe* inſpires thy cheering ſong.

Dromore, Feb 27. HAFIZ.

ELEGIAC SONNET,

ON THE DEATH OF THE SAME.

WHEN late, reſponſive to thy cheering ſong,
The merry Muſe awake the ſprightly ſtrain,
Ah! little deem'd ſhe then, ſweet bird! ere long,
That in the tone of Elegy again,
She ſhould have cauſe thy abſence to bewail,
And tell the weeping groves the diſmal tale—
How by a ruthleſs Hawk her THRUSH was ſlain!

Oft, with ſolicitude, I rais'd my eye
To ſeek my Songſter on his fav'rite tree;
And oft I wonder'd where my bird could be,
That ſtill was there as regular as morn.—
At length, O grievous ſight! beneath a thorn,
I ſaw his ſcatter'd, blood-ſtain'd plumage lie,
Where the fell murd'rer had its victim torn!

Dromore, March 6. HAFIZ.

THE

THE CHALLENGE, A NEW SONG.

TUNE, "ALL TRADES."

YE Gallic gaſconaders!
Prepare your tools of war,
And prove yourſelves invaders
Of Britain—if ye dare.
All eager, arm'd, and ſteady,
On ſhore, and on the ſeas,
Her gallant ſons are ready
To meet you when you pleaſe.

September's reign is ended,
Our harveſt ſafely home;
Then why, if you intend it,
Do you delay to come?
The nights are long and dark enough,
Your paſſage to ſecure;
But, leſt the weather ſhould prove *rough*,
Your fleet of *boats—inſure*.

Britannia, though a ſmall land,
Poſſeſſes wond'rous wealth:
Old Italy and Holland,
And all you gain'd by *ſtealth*,
And all you got by dint of force,
With it cannot compare—
Here you may fill each empty purſe,
And live on princely fare.

But, mark! in this ſame ſpeck of earth
A *native plant* is found,
Which, from the day that gave it birth,
Has bloom'd all ſeaſons round;
'Tis deadly poiſon to the touch
Of tyrants and of ſlaves—
And, ſure as fate, ye French and Dutch!
Will ſend you to your graves.

Then come, ye gaſconaders!
With all your tools of war,
And prove yourſelves invaders
Of Britain—if ye dare.
All eager, arm'd, and ſteady,
On ſhore, and on the ſeas,
Her gallant ſons are ready
To meet you when you pleaſe. HAFIZ.

BEAUTY AND MUSICK.

WHEN Beauty and Muſick together conſpire,
And diſplay all their charms to the ſight [and the ſoul,
How hard 'tis to quell the ſtrong rebel,
Deſire,
Though Reaſon exert all his royal con- [troul!

Morality lectures of prudence may preach,
And quote ſage examples of ſtrong ſelf-denial; [would teach,
But, pray, has the dull ſtoick, who others
Of the Syrens himſelf e'er encounter'd a trial?

Was his heart ever ſmit by the ſhaft of a ſmile,
Or his ſenſes entranc'd by the charm of a [found?
If they were, I'm perſuaded he'd ſoften his ſtyle,
And admit what he vainly attempts to [confound.

Dromore. HAFIZ.

ELEGIAC SONNET

ON THE DEATH OF WM. SHARMAN, LATE OF MOIRA CASTLE, ESQ.

LOUD howl'd the blaſt of Winter o'er the heath,
Shedding keen rigours from its froſty [wing;
And oft the ſolemn monitor of death
For ſome departed ſoul was heard to ring.
Stern ſeaſon! ſtill 'tis thy reproach to bring
Increaſe of ſuff'ring to the ſons of Pain;
To bid the joints acuter tortures wring,
And fiercer fervours fill thy throbbing vein.
But, in the triumphs of thy rig'rous reign,
Lately atchiev'd around our weeping ſhore,
One with peculiar grief we ſaw thee gain—
SHARMAN—lamented SHARMAN—is no [dear—
more!
The friend of Science—to his country
A patriot prov'd—benevolent—ſincere.

Dromore. HAFIZ.

Mr. URBAN, *B—n, Oct.* 25.

THE ſubjoined Verſes were intended as an Anthem for Divine Service on the late Faſt-day in the two pariſh-churches in which I officiate; but recollecting, after I had written them, their introduction *there* would be an infringement on the authority of the Ordinary, they were not uſed. If thought fit to be preſerved in the Gentleman's Magazine, your loyalty or your kindneſs will induce you to print them. T. W.

First Verſe.

"God ſave great George," &c.

II.

Holy Lord God ariſe,
Venger of perfidies,
Father of truth!
Teach every ſecret foe,
Lurking in treaſons law,
Teach all the earth, to know
Thy favour's worth.

III.

O our Defence and Shield,
When in th' enſanguin'd field
For thy great name;
When, in thy righteous cauſe,
Navies of warriors roſe,
Thine, Lord, and *His*, who ſhews
Thine is the fame:

IV.

Thou, whoſe Almighty Hand
Guardeſt this envied land
In each dread hour;
Thou, who Invaſion's hoſt
Scatter'ſt on many a coaſt,
O be Thou ſtill our boaſt;
We own thy pow'r:

V.

We bend beneath thy rod;
Raiſe us, O gracious God,
Thy praiſe to ſing:
Still bid thy people know,
Vain is the proudeſt foe,
Vain the aſſaſſin's blow,
God ſaves our King!

Im-

IMPROMPTU, ON THE FAST OF WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19.

IN Zion blow the trump, proclaim a faſt,
The ſolemn faſt, that Nineveh, ſincere
In cries of bitterneſs and anguiſh vaſt,
May pierce ev'n Heav'n to ſooth it with a tear.

Each voice, each heart, each ſoul, united raiſe,
By hallow'd ſympathy reſponding far,
A dirge of ſorrow, or a peal of praiſe,
To *Salem's King*, or to the GOD of War.

In ſackcloth clad, before the altar prone,
Go, *ſacred Prieſts*, and, with one bleſt accord, [throne,
To Mercy cry, for, while rob'd is her
"Thy *Church*, Thy *King*, Thy *Country*, *ſave, O Lord!*"

Go, *faithful Flock*, the heav'n-wrought impulſe feel; [*fear*;
And though, in *ſuch* a *cauſe*, 'twere *ſin* to
Though War thy livery; though thy trappings ſteel;
Turn blood to milk, nor bluſh to ſhed a tear.

Methinks the viſion'd conſequence I ſpy,
And Heav'n itſelf in beamy armour ſmile,
All winged haſte piercing the yielding ſky,
To cruſh the foe, and ſhield Britannia's iſle.

Chriſtians, arouſe; and Faith ſhall make you bold, [peace;
Shall give you hope, and victory, and
And, while your proweſs is by children told,
Your meed in Heav'n ſhall bleſs but to increaſe.

Then fear not danger, nor conceive of loſs;
To fall were noble—infamy to fly:
Confide in God, and rally round the Croſs;
Aſheroes conquer, or as martyrs die!

Sneſton, Derbyſhire. T. LANGLEY.

A FUGITIVE THOUGHT ON THE ROYAL VOLUNTEER REVIEWS.

THE clarion ſounds, the ſons of War are ris'n: [iſle!
Mark, on yon cloud, the Genius of our
While tip-toed Rumour fills the concav'd heav'n, [ſmile.
With victory flush'd, and mantling in a

He comes! our more than Monarch, Parent ſee!
The robe of Virtue, feſtive garlands bring!
Each panting heart be big with jubilee,
And choral'd extacies of "Bleſs the King!"

Triumphant radiance gilds each warrior's ſoul, [eye;
Starting, impaſſion'd, to the Mars-like
While thoughts of fire within his boſom roll, [die!
All nerve to conquer, or yet proud to

Sneſton, Derbyſhire. THO. LANGLEY.

THE DEVIL'S ADDRESS TO BONAPARTE.

TUNE, "THE GRINDER."

AWAKE, Bonaparte, awake!
Awake, for the honour of Hell!
Our kingdom on earth is at ſtake,
If mortals in harmony dwell.
Then baniſh fair Peace for ever!
Be War's bloody ſtandard unfurl'd;
Relax not your utmoſt endeavour,
Till Diſcord deſtroy the whole world.

Attend to thy father's advice;
A ſcheme moſt infernal I've hit on:
Let Tumult and Murder ſurpriſe
The uncover'd fields of Great Britain.
But, if you don't manage it well,
If you don't mind what you do, ſir,
I'll ſtir up the fire in Hell,
And faggot the centre with you, ſir.

Act the glories of Egypt again;
The inhabitants' dwellings you burn'd;
You ſacrific'd moſt of your men;
'Twas not your fault that any return'd.
But why doſt thou look ſo blue, man?
'Twas done to my heart's ſatisfaction;
It could not have been more inhuman,
Had I myſelf manag'd the action.

Do thou give the Devil his due,
And the Devil ſhall boaſt of thy works:
Thou coolly didſt call to review, [Turks!
And then murder, four thouſand poor
And what were the Turks to you, man?
'Twas done to my heart's ſatisfaction;
It could not have been more inhuman,
Had I myſelf manag'd the action.

In Egypt, four hundred brave men,
Thy choſen companions in fight,
Lay wounded, and panting with pain,
And thou poiſon'd them all in one night!
But why does my ſon look ſo blue?
'Twas done to my heart's ſatisfaction.
While the world holds ſuch villains as you,
The Devil need never want action.

Awake, Bonaparte, awake!
The Britons are ſtupid with plenty;
Invade them, for Anarchy's ſake,
And ſacrifice nineteen in twenty.
Then baniſh fair Peace for ever;
Let War's bloody flag be unfurl'd;
Relax not your utmoſt endeavour,
Till Diſcord deſtroy the whole world!

REFLECTION.

And ſhall we, my Countrymen, yield,
With the means of defence in our hands?
Shall Britons bow down in the field,
And an Enemy govern the lands?
No!—Let him come on, if he dare;
Let him approach near the iſland;
And, if we don't make him deſpair,
May Liberty vaniſh from my land!

Like the heart of one man, we are ſworn,
With the uplifted arm of the Nation,
To deſtroy the proud Tyrant, whoſe ſcorn
Dare imagine the thought of invaſion.

Then

Then let him come on, if he dare;
Let him ſet foot on the iſland;
And, if we don't finiſh him here,
The Devil is welcome to my land!

BONAPARTE'S SOLILOQUY.

NOW I've ſhipp'd my ſoldiers all,
Launch'd them forth upon the ſea;
Lent them veſſels, great and ſmall,
To fright the land of Liberty.

Fifty thouſand men are gone,
Fifty thouſand more ſhall go;
What care I, though not e'en one
'Scape the fetters of the foe?

Valiant heroes, ſuch as I,
Care not for Humanity;
We regard not Miſery's cry,
Nor the tears of Sorrow ſee.

Promis'd I, myſelf, to lead
Forth the bands from Gallia's ſhore?
Ah! *que non!* my prudent head
Whiſpers—"Then, thy reign is o'er!"

Let the worſt of ſorrows come!
Let proud Britons win the day!
Still, I know of truſty ſome,
Who, with me, would—run away.

Every day 's a day of dread;
Long ago I've made my will—*
Better write, before I 'm dead,
Something of a codicil.

Ere in earth full low I lie,
Let me ever bear in mind,
Juſt before I nobly die,
To d—n the whole of human kind!

Abergele. PHILO-HAFIZ.

* See p. 956.

PATRIOTIC SONG.

FROM Scotia's bleak region, the nurſe of that race [grace,
Who on Gallic Invincibles thunder'd diſ-
To the deep Corniſh mines at the end of our iſle, [dreamt of the Nile:
Where, emboſom'd in earth, men ne'er
From the North to a climate far better than France, [Penzance;
From Johnny Groat's houſe to the town of
On the Tweed, on the Trent, on the Thames, on the Teign,
Unanimous all, all Britons combine.

By the genius of ALFRED, the ſcourge of the Danes,
By all our great Heroes' immortal remains;
By the Fifth HARRY'S fame, by the BLACK PRINCE'S ſhade, [fade;
By thoſe laurels which never, no never can

We ſwear, while we live, that no force ſhall compel [fell;
The ſons of the Ocean their birth-right to
To crouch, like baſe ſlaves, beneath Tyranny's rod, [nod.
Or bend, like our neighbours, at Bonapart's

To arms then, ye Britons, to arms, all ye brave!
High in air let the ſtandard of Liberty wave;
At Glory's great beacon light Valour's true flame, [name.
The ſafeguard of Virtue, the pledge of our

Fam'd Chief of Marengo, tempt Fortune once more, [ſhore;
Pray the goddeſs to waft all thy barks to our
But mark, if ſhe grants, 'tis the term of thy praiſe, [days.
'Tis the *ſentence of death*, 'tis the end of thy

Paper Buildings, Temple. T. E.

STOP TO A STRIDE. To the Tune of "Ally Croker."

BONAPARTE', the *Corſican*, to gain a Conſul's robe, ſir,
Was by Ambition ſtrongly urg'd to ſtride acroſs the globe, ſir:
He ſtrode o'er France, he threw his leg o'er Switzerland and Italy;
And a tidy ſpot then caught his eye, a Paradiſe it ſeem'd to be:
It was that garden ENGLAND call'd he threaten'd ſoon to land on,
A little fruitful ſpot of ground JOHN BULL had clapp'd his hand on.

He ſtrode again, to ſet his toe upon old *Albion's* ſhore, ſir,
And ſaw the gruff old Gentleman, who ſtopp'd his coming o'er, ſir:
"Who dares to check my bold career?"—"'Tis I," cried JOHNNY BULL, ſir;
"And if a foot you nearer come, by Heav'ns I'll crack your ſkull, ſir:
"For, I'm determin'd to protect, while I've an inch to ſtand on,
"This little fruitful ſpot of ground you ſee I've clapp'd my hand on.

"And is it you, proud *Corſican?* I gueſs what you'd be doing;
"You wiſh to reap my plenteous crops, without the toil of ploughing:
"And here you bring your hungry troops, half-ſtarv'd with meagre frog-ſoup,
"My ſheep and oxen to devour, my poultry and my hogs up:
"Your ſcheme, to feaſt on good ſirloin, will prove a vainly plann'd one;
"My beef and pudding I'll ſecure—'tis an object, and a grand one.

"Keep cloſe to France, as *Conſul Firſt*, contented in your ſtation,
"For, if old *England* you invade, you'll find ſmall conſolation:
"Fair *Britain's* wooden Walls again by NELSON are commanded,
"And he's the boy to drub you well,—though only *ſingle-handed*:
"Your fooliſh ſcheme, to lord it here, ere yet too late, abandon;
"For, while this ſpot yields beef and beer, JOHN BULL will keep his hand on."

H. OF COMMONS.

June 20.

On the Houſe reſolving itſelf into a Committee on the King's Meſſage, the *Secretary at War* alluded with much energy to the unprecedented circumſtances of the country, the extraordinary character of the perſon with whom we had to contend, and to the neceſſity of our having a force equal to an effectual defence, as well as a diſpoſable force for offenſive operations: though, as to the army that ſhould attempt to invade us, he had but little doubt that it would be ſent to the bottom of the ſea. He meant to propoſe, that 50,000 men be raiſed as an army of reſerve: 34,000 to be levied in England, 10,000 in Ireland, and 6000 in Scotland; the whole to be immediately levied and made efficient, and to ſerve in any part of the United Kingdom, or in Jerſey and Guernſey. All perſons ſhould be liable to ſerve, from 18 to 45 years of age; and their time of ſervice limited to four years: they ſhould have Officers from the half-pay liſt, and afterwards from the India Company's ſervice, and Officers of Militia regiments, who ſerved laſt war in Ireland. The grounds of the plan were different from thoſe in 1787, nor were the troops to be conſidered on the ſame footing as the Volunteer Corps. He then proceeded to obſerve, that we had 72,965 Militia, but Officers could not be found for them; he ſhould therefore propoſe to reſort to the recruiting Officers under Gen. Hewitt. After enumerating the proportions that ſhould be raiſed by the Counties and Cities, he concluded with exulting in the ſtrength and ſecurity on which we had to rely, as there would be an army of 112,000 men for internal defence, and a ſtrong diſpoſable force for offenſive operations; obſerving, with reſpect to exemptions, that they were only to extend to officers and apprentices. He then moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty, and for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. *Windham*, in a very acute ſpeech, expreſſed his opinion, that, in the preſent ſituation of the country, the plan was not ſufficiently vigorous and effectual. He was convinced of the expediency of extraordinary exertions; for if theſe were not reſorted to, our deſtruction would be inevitable. He objected to the plan, becauſe it was impoſſible, under ſuch a ſyſtem, that a regular army could be eſtabliſhed. He conceived that the addition of 50,000 men to the Militia would prevent the augmentation of the regular army. He agreed in the neceſſity of a change in the regular army, which would be benefited by making the ſervice for a term of years inſtead of for life; but was of opinion, that at preſent the country ought to riſe in a maſs in its own defence; as the ſecret preparations of Bonaparte for an invaſion were much greater than were ſuppoſed.—He was therefore convinced, that the preſent inefficient meaſure was unequal to our danger.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* diſclaimed the charge of tardineſs and ſecrecy in Miniſters; and proved that, in five weeks, there had been 50,000 ſeamen added to our Navy, and 24,000 ſupplementary militia called out. The preſent meaſure could not have been brought forward earlier on account of the balloting for the regular Militia. Mr. Addington continued to anſwer the different objections urged by Mr. Windham. In the courſe of the ſpeech, he deſcanted on the probability of an invaſion; but obſerved that he never ſhould contemplate it either with diſmay or indifference; and as to the improvements ſuggeſted for our army, they could only be reſorted to in a period of peace.

Mr. *Pitt* concurred in the ſentiments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and deprecated all preſent diſcuſſion.

Col. *Wood* ſuggeſted the propriety of eſtabliſhing a Military Council.

Some explanations enſued between Meſſrs *Pitt*, *Windham*, and the *Secretary at War*; after which the queſtion was carried.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Corry* entered upon a brief ſketch of the finances of Ireland, from which it appeared that the whole of the joint charges for England and Ireland, as had been ſtated on a former day, was about 27,000,000*l.* of which the proportion of Ireland in Iriſh money was 3,452,000*l.* The ſeparate charges for Ireland were, intereſt of debt, Sinking Fund, &c. 2,040,000*l.*; Compenſation, the laſt that would be paid, 300,000*l.*; Navigations, 150,000*l.*; Treaſury Bills, 386,000*l.*; making in all for Ireland 6,478,000*l.* There were likewiſe, in the hands of the Bank of Ireland, Treaſury Bills, ſimilar to Exchequer Bills here, which the Bank of Ireland, he believed, would have no objection to renew. Ways and Means: to make good this ſum of 6,478,000*l.* there were balances in the Exchequer, ſimilar to the growing produce of the Conſolidated Fund in England, 550,000*l.*; Revenue for the current year 3,000,000*l.*; Lottery ſame as laſt year 100,000*l.*; which, with the proportion for Ireland of the late loan, amounted to 5,916,000*l.* leaving a deficit of upwards of 500,000*l.* To ſupply this deficit, he propoſed to raiſe a loan in Ireland, to the extent of a ſum not exceeding 1,000,000*l.* This would leave a ſurplus in the Iriſh Exchequer. In remarking on the trade of Ireland, he admitted that the balance of the laſt two years had not been ſo favourable as he

he could have wiſhed; but it was now more ſo than it had been lately. On the heads of proviſion, there was an increaſe, in the value of Exports, of 250,000*l.* and on corn of 550,000*l.* The revenues of laſt year afforded nearly the amount of his eſtimate, viz. 3,350,000*l.*; but this year he ſhould not take them at more than 3,000,000*l.*; the reaſons for this were, the duty on tobacco had fallen off; there were arrears of aſſeſſed taxes, &c. ſo that, to provide for the expences of the year, it would be neceſſary to impoſe the following new taxes: an increaſe upon the head of Cuſtoms; and, in conſequence of the intercourſe of England and Ireland, this tax would fall entirely on foreign commodities. The amount to be 10 per cent. The produce of this he took at 140,000*l.* Next a duty of export on certain articles. The exports of Ireland, however, he was ſorry to ſay, was not ſo extenſive as to promiſe a very large ſum. This he however took at 17,000*l.* The next was an additional duty on ſpirits, of 9*d.* per gallon on home ſpirits, and a countervailing duty of 9*d.* per gallon on foreign ſpirits, over and above the 10 per cent. which would give 30,000*l.* Here he noticed, that, from the duty of our imports, tobacco would be exempted, becauſe it was found that in time of peace it could not bear the preſent rate. The laſt object was malt, which was uſed in the diſtillery in proportion of one half; he propoſed to make the tax 1*s.* the barrel of malt, the brewery in Ireland being ſubject to no other duty of exciſe, which he calculated at 40,000*l.* Total of taxes 380,000*l.* Intereſt of the Loan in England 143,000*l.* and in Ireland 65,000*l.* which deducted leaves a ſurplus of 172,000*l.* After ſome remarks in favour of the plan, he moved the reſolutions, which were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

June 22.

Lord *Grenville* objected to the Clergy Reſidence Bill *in toto*, as it did not make a proviſion for the inferior clergy; he afterwards moved that it be read this day three-months; but the queſtion was negatived.

In the Commons, the ſame day, in a Committee of Ways and Means for Ireland, Mr. *Corry* moved a reſolution for granting an additional duty on Wine imported into that kingdom from foreign parts, of 4*l.* 10*s.* per tun, Iriſh currency, 3*l.* 10*s.* on Hungarian Wines, &c.

June 23.

On the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the Army of Defence Bill, Mr. *Calcraft* thought it would have been more prudent to fill up firſt the regiments of the line, which he conſidered to be deprived of 50,000 men about to be added to the Militia.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſpoke againſt premature diſcuſſion. He was followed by Mr. *Elliot*, who conſidered the meaſure to be inefficient, and was for raiſing men in all caſes by ballot inſtead of bounty.

The *Secretary at War* anſwered the arguments of Mr. Elliot, and called on the Houſe to ſupport the meaſures.

Mr. *Pitt*, in an animated ſpeech, ſtated the grounds on which he had determined to give his approbation to the Bill: he ſhewed the neceſſity of an immediate proviſion for the defence of the country; contended that we ought to look our ſituation fully in the face; and thought it impoſſible that the propriety of the meaſure could be diſputed, as it provided, with more expedition than any other plan, a large force for limited ſervice. He then argued at much length in favour of the Militia ſyſtem, adducing hiſtorical proofs that ſuch a force could be maintained without injuring the regular army, and concluded with paying many compliments to Mr. Windham for the ſincerity of his oppoſition.

Mr. *Windham* repeated his objections to the Bill on his former principle; and obſerved that the poſſeſſion of our Capital by the enemy was but of ſecondary object—they ſhould be kept from the Country.

He was followed nearly on the ſame grounds by Lord *Caſtlereagh*, who however thought it puſillanimous to contemplate the power of the enemy with apprehenſion.

Sir *E. Coote* and Dr. *Lawrence* ſpoke in defence of the meaſure; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* argued at length on the ſucceſſes and bravery of the Militia forces at different periods. He refuted the charge that Miniſters had lulled the country into a falſe ſecurity; and, at the concluſion of his ſpeech, was particularly ſevere on Mr. Windham for the deſpondency of his language, which was calculated to deaden the feelings of Engliſhmen, and diſhearten the country.

In a Committee on the Aſſeſſed Taxes Bill, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made the following propoſitions: that, upon one traveller employed by any mercantile houſe, a tax of 2*l.* 2*s.* ſhould be laid; and upon every traveller more than one, 3*l.* 3*s.* Upon every book-keeper, whoſe ſalary ſhall be under 20*l.* a year, 1*l.* 1*s.* and above that 2*l.* 2*s.* Upon every ſhopman, warehouſeman, and porter, 1*l.* 1*s.*—For every waiter employed in a Tavern or Inn, 2*l.* excepting occaſional waiters.

H. OF LORDS.

June 24.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to ſeveral public and 39 private bills.

In

In the Commons, the ſame day, in a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſtated the terms on which he had contracted the Lotteries for the ſervice of the year. He ſaid, the prizes for this year would amount to 700,000*l.* and obſerved, that this was the beſt bargain of the kind which has been effected for the laſt twelve years. He then moved a reſolution for raiſing, by three Lotteries, the ſum of 1,052,332*l.*

After ſeveral Members had expreſſed their opinions on the advantages of Lotteries, the reſolution was agreed to.

In a Committee on the Malt Duty Bill, Mr. *Addington* ſaid, that, in conſequence of the inferior quality of Scotch Barley, he ſhould alter the duty in Scotland to 1*s.* 4*d.* inſtead of 2*s.*

June 27.

The *Secretary at War*, on moving the farther conſideration of the Report of the Army of Reſerve Bill, obſerved, that it would be expedient to divide it into two Bills, one of which to be for Scotland. As the Bill originally ſtood, the perſons to be balloted for were to be between the ages of 18 and 45; but though the baſis of the ſyſtem was ſervice, ſome regard ſhould be had to property. Perſons of property, though above 45, if drawn, ſhould procure ſubſtitutes; thoſe between 36 and 45 ſhould, he thought, be made to ſerve, or procure ſubſtitutes; as ſhould thoſe above 45, who pay 30*l.* per annum to the Aſſeſſed Taxes. The outline of exemptions to be nearly the ſame as thoſe adopted on raiſing the Supplementary Militia; to take place from the 23d inſtant, and to extend to articled clerks prior to that date, perſons in Holy Orders, Volunteers, &c. Families of ſubſtitutes to be maintained by the garriſon of the town in which they may be ſtationed. Every perſon liable to ſerve, or pay 20*l.* to the pariſh for a ſubſtitute; and, with reſpect to perſons paying 10*l.* or upwards to the Aſſeſſed Taxes, it was propoſed that 5*l.* of that ſum be paid as a fine, and the ſurplus to the Receiver-general for recruiting. All perſons ſerving, to receive half the price of voluntary ſervice, and a bounty of two guineas. No Officer would be appointed higher than Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel. Having ſtated theſe outlines, he proceeded to read the clauſes; on which ſeveral Members made caſual remarks.

Mr. *W. Smith* objected to taking youths of 16, but thought women who paid 30*l.* taxes *ſhould be made to procure ſubſtitutes.*

Mr. *Sheridan* was of opinion the liability might be extended to 50 years of age, and thought no reaſon perſon ſhould be exempted.

Mr *Kinnaird* ſaw no reaſon why the Biſhops and Clergy ſhould be exempted from procuring ſubſtitutes.

The converſation now became general, and was continued by Meſſrs. *M'Gregor, Pitt, Sheridan, M'Naughton, Vanſittart,* and *Wood*, Cols *Crawford* and *Wood*, Sir *L. Parſons*, *W. Geary*, *J. S. Erſkine*, Generals *Maitland*, *Tarleton*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Mr. *Windham* expreſſed great ſatisfaction at the ſudden change in the ſentiments of the Houſe, but condemned the ſuddenneſs of the people.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply, obſerved that we had been only five weeks at war, and had 70,000 Militia under arms: our regular force would alſo be ſoon increaſed. He condemned the tendency of Mr. Windham's language and tone of deſpondency.

Several new clauſes were added to the Bill.

June 28.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* expreſſed his ſurprize at an order made for the production of certain memorials to the Lords of the Admiralty, and moved that the order be diſcharged, as no notice had preceded the motion. The tendency of the memorials being to throw an imputation on the Court of Admiralty, Mr. Addington entered upon a defence of that Court.

Capt. *Cochrane* entered into a hiſtory of the circumſtances which gave riſe to the memorial. He ſaid, he had taken a great number of prizes, againſt which appeals were afterwards made; and, after a long delay, he found he was precluded from proſecuting his appeal by any agent but the King's Proctor, who was alſo employed by his adverſaries, by which he not only loſt his prizes, but incurred an enormous expence. The remainder of his ſpeech went to ſhew the neceſſity of Naval Officers being permitted to employ their own Proctors.

Dr. *Lawrence* juſtified the King's Proctor; and Mr. *Johnſtone* ſpoke in terms of animadverſion on his conduct:—he was followed by Sir *W. Scott*, who expatiated on the ſtrict propriety with which the reſpective Law Officers had performed their functions. And, after much more explanatory converſation, the order was diſcharged.

The additional Exciſe Bill was paſſed, after ſome oppoſition from Col. *Hutcheſon*.

On the conſideration of the amendments made by the Lords in the Clergy Reſidence Bill, the *Speaker* declared they were infringements on the privileges of the Commons; and, on the motion of Sir *W. Scott*, the Bill was thrown out; leave being alſo given to bring in a new one.

June 29.

On a motion by the *Secretary at War*, for the re-commitment of the Army of Reſerve Bill, a long converſation took place on propoſitions for making trivial alterations, and ſeveral of the amendments were agreed to.

In

In the courſe of the evening, Mr. *Pitt* alluded to the neceſſity of filling up the regiments of the line without delay.

June 30.

Mr. *Tierney* took the oaths and his ſeat.

On a motion for the third reading of the Army of Reſerve Bill, Mr. *Johnſtone* ſtated his reaſons for diſapproving of the war, and contended that, under the protection of Ruſſia, the iſland of Malta would be ſatisfactorily ſecured. He was called to order by Mr. *Pitt*, ſeconded by the *Speaker*.

Col. *Hutchinſon* and Mr. *Archdale* ſupported the Bill, and approved of the whole conduct of Miniſters; as did Lord *de Blaquiere*, who mentioned ſeveral enterpriſes which deſerved to be carried into effect. He ſaid he did not fear the reſult of an invaſion; and aſſerted that in the North of Ireland the people were loyal to a man.

Col. *Crawford* claimed the attention of the Houſe to a ſubject of importance: but which being conſidered by the *Secretary at War* of a military nature, he moved that the galleries be cleared, which was ordered accordingly.

A debate of ſome length then occurred, and the Houſe ſat till a late hour.

July 1.

The Woollen Clothiers' Bill, after ſome oppoſition, was paſſed.

The Houſe, in a Committee, voted the ſum of 5,000,000*l.* to be charged on the Supplies of 1803, to pay off Exchequer Bills; 600*l.* for the Repairs of the Forts on the Coaſt of Africa; 12,000*l.* for ſums paid in conſequence of Addreſſes; and 171,331*l.* for miſcellaneous ſervices.

Similar Reſolutions were voted for Ireland.—The Scotch Additional Army Bill was paſſed, after a long converſation.

H. OF LORDS.

July 4.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to a number of public and private Bills.

On the commitment of the Army of Reſerve Bill, the Duke of *Cumberland* roſe to ſuggeſt ſome amendments. He highly approved of the principle of the Bill, and was certain that if Government had propoſed to raiſe 100,000 men inſtead of 50,000, ſo great was the general indignation againſt the Firſt Conſul, that the meaſure would have been readily agreed to. He principally called the attention of the Houſe to the ſubſtitutes, in order to render them as efficient as poſſible, with which view he moved, as an amendment to the clauſe which limits the time of ſervice, "that any ſubſtitute enrolled under this act ſhall be liable to ſerve in any part of the Empire and its dependencies." (In the courſe of his ſpeech, his Royal Highneſs made ſeveral obſervations to ſhew the neceſſity of our having a Regular force, inſtead of Militia or Volunteers).

Lord *Hobart* conſidered the motion as a call upon the people to furniſh ſoldiers for foreign ſervice: he obſerved that the object of the motion was anticipated by the Bill itſelf, which enabled his Majeſty to receive an offer of ſervice from theſe men whenever it ſhould be deemed expedient.

Earl *Moira* gave his approbation to the Bill; but wiſhed the force were made capable of becoming more active. He conſidered the objection that it impeded the recruiting for regulars to be well founded, and urged the neceſſity of having a large diſpoſable force, if we meant to contend manfully with our enemy; whoſe temerity having induced him to challenge us ſingle-handed, we ought to glow with the anticipation of victory. He had, obſerved his Lordſhip, the inſolence to offer us battle even on our own ground, every foot of which is conſecrated by the blood or deeds of our departed patriots and heroes. Can this be borne? Would not the veriеſt cowards aſſume courage, and inſtantly fly to arms? Under theſe portentous circumſtances, could the army hear his voice, he ſhould ſay to it "Here, then, ſoldiers, you muſt either conquer or die, the very firſt hour you meet the enemy." On the minds of the people he ſhould wiſh to impreſs, that the virtuous enthuſiaſm of a moment may preſerve their native land from the ſlavery of ages.

Lord *Mulgrave* made ſeveral objections to offenſive operations for the preſent, but thought the time not far diſtant when they might be carried on to advantage. He ſuggeſted that every regiment of the line ſhould be completed to 1500 men, even by raw recruits.

The Earl of *Carliſle* cenſured the tardy conduct of Miniſters, and declared he ſhould not be ſurpriſed if the armaments of France had already ſailed for this country.

A very long converſation enſued, which chiefly related to the meaſures purſued by Miniſters; after which the amendment was withdrawn, and the ſeveral clauſes carried.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Roſe* brought in a Bill for amending the Benefit Society Act; on which he took occaſion to draw a picture of the diſtreſſes of the indigent claſſes, and propoſed a plan for providing them with employment. He ſaid that infants from 5 to 14 years old could, with proper management, be made to earn from 5*s.* to 9*s.* per week, which could not fail to prove a conſiderable relief to the poor's rate. After deſcanting on the extravagance of Overſeers of Workhouſes, whoſe teaſting expences, he ſaid, amounted to 800*l.* per annum, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill for procuring returns from

from the several parishes, &c. Granted.

Mr. *Burton* called the attention of the House to the necessity of providing, in a better degree, for the distressed and humble Clergy of this kingdom; of whom, he said, there were 6000 with incomes not exceeding 50*l.* a year. He then obtained leave to bring in a Bill to this effect.

H. OF LORDS.

July 5.

The Army of Reserve Bill was read the third time; and on the motion that it should pass, Lord *Suffolk* expressed great regret at the omission in the appointments of Lord Moira, and that the gallant Gen. Hutchinson should only be placed in a secondary station. After dwelling at some length on this point, he urged the necessity of dismounting at least one third of each troop of cavalry, and proposed in their stead an increase of artillery. He concluded by strongly recommending a Military Commission, to consist of four persons; two of whom to be Engineers, and two to be chosen from our ablest Generals.

After a defence of Ministers by Lord *Darnley*, the Bill was passed.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee on the Property Bill, Alderman *Combe* made many objections to its principle: he had received instructions to say, that no modifications could render it acceptable to his constituents.

The *Lord Mayor* said he should attend to the progress of the Bill; but he thought some similar tax was absolutely necessary.

Sir *J. W. Anderson* said he had also received instructions to oppose the Bill; but he would not yet comply with them.

Mr *Bastard* thought all property should be fairly taxed; and, sooner than the country should fall, he would sacrifice both his person and his estate.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave some explanations as to the manner in which the different species of property were affected by the Bill: as there was no property but would be taxed one way or another, it only remained for the Committee to select the most effectual means of putting the principle into execution.

Mr. *M'Gregor* thought the main principle of the Bill should be rendered equal; but his arguments were opposed by the *Attorney General*, who said, that a man who was the proprietor of a landed estate received two incomes, and must pay for both.

Sir *R. Buxton* was of a similar opinion.

Mr. *W. Smith* approved of the general principles of the Bill; and entered into historical statements to shew that it was impossible for any such law to be equal in all its modes of operation; but the present was so very unequal in that respect, that it ought not to pass into a law.

Lord *Hawkesbury* made many observations to shew that no substitute could now be provided for this tax.

Mr. *Erskine* declared his readiness to support such a tax as the present; and observed that he was not a good citizen who would refuse to contribute extraordinary means for the preservation of the country; but, for himself, he despised the threats of invasion; for, if the country was true to itself, all such attempts would terminate in disappointment and disgrace. But the war of the enemy against our financial resources ought to be feared; and hence it was necessary to raise the supplies by taxes instead of loans. This, he said, was no time for cavilling about a few guineas: the rich ought to set the example of making every sacrifice.

The Lottery Bill was passed.

H. OF LORDS.

July 6.

The Army of Reserve and some other Bills received the Royal Assent.

A long conversation took place on the amended Clergy Bill from the Commons; in the course of which Lord *Suffolk* spoke at much length against tythes, declaring he would willingly surrender all his own impropriation property if they could be abolished. The Bill was passed.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee on the Irish Army of Reserve Bill, Gen. *Gascoyne*, in an animated speech, bestowed the highest encomiums on the people for their public spirit; and expressed his opinion, that the French army, supposed to be destined for this country, would in fact be conveyed to a distant quarter of the world. They would never, he observed, attempt to land in England, as they must be aware that they would find every tree an enemy with an Englishman behind it. Bonaparte had expressed his fears, that, if he came with an army, the chance would be 100 to one against him, to which he would add, that, if he landed with three armies, it would be 300 to one that they would not succeed. With respect to Ireland, he declared that country was never more loyal or sincere.

A discourse then taking place upon the invasion, the galleries were cleared; and the Bill afterwards proceeded through its second stage.

H. OF LORDS.

July 7.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Southern Whale Fishery, Bank of Ireland Note, Irish Militia Pay, Clergy Residence, Irish Combination, and three private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the Militia payment, Militia Adjutants, and East India Docks Bills, were passed.

July

July 8.

The Five Million Loan Bill, and Briſtol Port Bill, were paſſed.

Sir *W. Scott* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to render the ſituation of the lower order of Seamen more advantageous. The object of the Bill was to prevent them from becoming the dupes of impoſtors, who purchaſed their contingent property, ariſing from prizes, and ſometimes amounting to ſeveral hundred pounds, for the veriеſt trifle! He detailed the different points to be comprized in the Bill, which tended completely to ſecure to our brave fellows their juſt emoluments.

H. OF LORDS.

July 11.

The Royal Aſſent was given by commiſſion to 11 public and private Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Adm. *Pole* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for increaſing the funds of the Cheſt at Chatham; alſo for removing the adminiſtration of the funds at Greenwich. After ſome converſation, leave was given.

Mr. *Vanſittart* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the act relating to the Thames Police, by authoriſing any property taken from offenders to be lodged till trial with the Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty reſpecting ſome lands granted to Lord Amherſt and his heirs, in the province of Canada, which, from certain circumſtances, could no longer be held; it therefore requeſted ſame compenſation in lieu thereof might be made to the repreſentatives of his Lordſhip.

H. OF LORDS.

July 12.

Lord *Pelham* preſented a Meſſage from his Majeſty reſpecting a remuneration to Lord Amherſt, ſimilar to that preſented to the Houſe of Commons. Addreſs agreed to.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 1. Letter from Rear-admiral Montagu to Lord Keith, dated Utrecht, in the Downs, Oct. 29.

My Lord, Herewith I incloſe a letter from Capt. Brenton, of his Majeſty's ſloop Merlin, ſtating the deſtruction of the French lugger privateer Les Sept Freres. The conduct of Lieut. Thompſon, and the people ſerving under him, merits approbation; and Lieut. De Starck, of the Millbrook, appears to have exemplified the zeal and energy which invariably attach to his character. The Millbrook was ſtruck ſeveral times by ſhot, but not damaged, and will proceed upon ſervice this evening. I am, &c. ROB. MONTAGU.

Merlin, off Dunkirk, Oct. 28.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that the boats of his Majeſty's ſloop Merlin, under my command, yeſterday went in purſuit of, and drove on-ſhore and totally deſtroyed, the French lugger privateer Les Sept Freres, mounting two carriage-guns, beſides ſmall arms, and manned with 30 men, commanded by the Citizen Pollet. The boats of the Merlin were commanded by Lieut. Henry Clement Thompſon, who has loſt an arm in the ſervice of his King and Country during the late war; and to the judicious and the ſeamanlike conduct of Lieut. Newton Starck, I am not only indebted for cutting off the enemy's retreat into Calais, but alſo for bringing all the boats on board in ſafety after the ſervice was performed. The lugger went on-ſhore about half a mile to the Weſtward of Gravelines; Lieut. Starck anchored the Millbrook within muſket-ſhot of her, and in the evening a heavy fire was opened upon her from the ſhore with ſome field-pieces, which, however, did no ſort of damage, and I am happy to ſay, that on our ſide not a man was hurt. I flatter myſelf, Sir, that the conduct of the officers and men employed on this ſervice will meet with your approbation. E. P. BRENTON.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 8. This Gazette contains a letter from Lord Keith, of the 7th inſt. introducing a diſpatch from Capt. Honyman, of the Leda, to whom the following account was addreſſed by Lieut. Shippard, and of whoſe brave conduct both the noble Admiral and Captain ſpeak in the moſt gratifying terms.

Admiral Mitchell cutter, off Boulogne, Oct. 31.

Sir, In executing the orders of Rear-admiral Montagu, while cloſe in off Boulogne, I this morning, at nine o'clock, obſerved ſeven veſſels, which I took for gun-boats, coming from the Weſtward, intending, as I ſuppoſed, to form a junction with thoſe already in the road; and as the wind was E.S.E. I ſtood along-ſhore, with an intention of keeping them in play till the ſquadron came up. They turned out to be ſloops and ſchooners, ſome of which were armed, under the convoy of a gun-brig of twelve 32-pounders, which we brought to action at 10 cloſe under the batteries of Petel; and, after engaging them two hours and a half, drove her, with one of the ſloops, on-ſhore, under the fire of their batteries and muſketry. In the conflict a ſhell fell on-board of us, which has wounded our maſt and croſs-jack-yard in ſeveral places; our ſails and rigging are a good deal cut up with their grape; they have diſmounted one

One gun, and hulled us in ſeveral places. I am ſorry to add, we have two men badly wounded, one with the loſs of a leg, and the mate, with two others, ſlightly; all of whoſe conduct, with the reſt of the crew (35 in all), deſerve my warmeſt approbation. I am, &c. ALEX. SHIPPARD.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 10. Letter from Lieut. Chambers, of his Majeſty's gun brig Conflict, to Rear-admiral Montagu, dated Downs, Nov. 8.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you that, having parted company with his Majeſty's ſloop Lark, under whoſe orders I had received directions to cruize, this morning, at 9 A. M. Calais bearing South, diſtant between three and four miles, I fell in with and captured the French national gun-boat, No 86, lugger-rigged, manned with one ſub-lieutenant, 27 non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the 36th regiment of the line, and ſix ſeamen, armed with one long 18-pounder, and one long 8-pounder, 23 ſtand of arms compleat, ſabres, piſtols, and other ſmall arms, deſtined from Boulogne to Calais the preceding evening, but not being able to get in. D. CHAMBERS.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 12. This Gazette contains a diſpatch from Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, dated on-board the Belleraphon, Aug. 13, and introducing the following letter from Capt. Loring. The Admiral paſſes the higheſt encomiums on the zeal and gallant conduct of the captain.

Belleropbon, off Cape Maize, July 26.

Sir, In purſuance of your orders relative to the blockade of Cape François with the ſquadron under my command, in the performance of which, I truſt, my endeavours may not be found deficient, I beg leave to inform you, that on Sunday, the 24th ult. at 6 P. M. being off that port, a heavy ſquall came on from the land, which induced the two line-of-battle ſhips to attempt an eſcape: the weather ſoon moderating, they were immediately diſcovered, and the ſignal for a general chace was made. On their clearing the harbour they hauled to the Weſtward, to take advantage of the land-wind; every effort poſſible was made to keep ſight of them during the night, which was effected principally by the vigilance of Captains Evans and Perkins, of the Æolus and Tartar. At half paſt 9 o'clock I was informed, by an officer from the Elephant, who had been on-board the Tartar, that one of the ſhips had tacked to the Eaſtward, and the other ſteering to the Weſtward, cloſe along-ſhore; in conſequence of which, I directed Capt. Dundas to tack, and endeavour to cut off the former, the Elephant being the weathermoſt ſhip, and purſued the other with the two frigates; the Theſeus and Vanguard, being to leeward in the firſt of the ſquall, did not join me till about 12 o'clock at night; at daylight we were within gun-ſhot of the chace. On hearing a heavy cannonading to the Eaſtward, I made the Theſeus ſignal to chace Eaſt, having been unfortunately unable to make a ſimilar diſpoſition during the night; and at half paſt 3 P. M. on the 25th, we came up with, and, after exchanging ſeveral bow and ſtern chaſers with the Vanguard and Tartar, who were the headmoſt ſhips, ſhe ſtruck her colours, and proves to be the Duquеſne, of 74 guns, commanded by Monſieur Kerrangel, captains de vaiſſeau, from Cape François bound to Europe. I am ſorry to ſay one man was killed, and another wounded on-board the Vanguard; none on board the enemy's ſhips. In paſſing between the two iſlands of St. Domingo and Tortuda, near Port-au-Paix, we took the French national ſchooner Oiſeau, of 16 guns and 60 men, commanded by Monſieur Drumult, lieutenant de vaiſſeau, which I have ordered, with the Duquеſne, to Port Royal, under charge of the Vanguard and Tartar. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN LORING.

There are alſo two letters from Lord Nelſon, dated the 27th September, and 1ſt October, announcing the capture of Les Quatre Fils French privateer, of 4 guns and 78 men, by the Juno; and the La Caille French ſchooner privateer, of 6 guns and 60 men, by the Bittern. Likewiſe a letter from Capt. Page, of the Caroline, to Sir E. Nepean, ſtating the capture of the Dutch brig, De Haaſje, of 6 guns and 33 men, from the Cape of Good Hope, with diſpatches for Batavia, which were thrown overboard.

Downing-ſtreet, Nov. 15. The following diſpatch was yeſterday received by Lord Hobart from General Grinfield, commander of his Majeſty's troops in the Windward and Leeward Charibbee iſlands:

My Lord, *Demarara, Starbrock, Sept.* 20.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip of the ſurrender of this colony and Eſſequibo, which capitulated yeſterday, and this day we are in poſſeſſion. I take the opportunity of a veſſel going to Barbadoes to ſend this, with the hope of its reaching your Lordſhip ſooner than that which Commodore Hood and myſelf ſhall diſpatch as ſoon as we can convey more particulars.

W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 15. Diſpatch from Commodore Samuel Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward iſlands, to Sir E. Nepean, bart. dated on-board the Centaur, off Demarara, Sept. 20.

Sir, Thinking it of the utmoſt importance to the mercantile intereſt the earlieſt information ſhould be ſent of the ſurrender of this colony, and that of Eſſequibo, to his Majeſty's forces, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the capitulation

was

was ſigned on-board the Heureux yeſterday morning; in the evening the Hornet and Netley entered the river, and 200 troops took poſſeſſion of Fort William Frederick; and this day the colonies ſurrendered. The Hippomenes ſhip corvette, of 18 guns, the only veſſel of the Batavian Republick here, is included in the capitulation.

I am, &c. SAM. HOOD.

COL. HOPE'S INSTRUCTIONS *to the Firſt Regiment of* EDINBURGH VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant-col. Hope has iſſued ſome excellent Inſtructions to the firſt regiment of Edinburgh Volunteers, the corps which he commands. Theſe Inſtructions, without heſitation or reſerve, we recommend as a model worthy of the greateſt attention of all the Volunteers in the kingdom. Nothing can be more compleat, more conciſe, or better arranged. In every line they ſhew the experienced officer, actuated by the moſt ardent deſire to render thoſe whom he commands capable of rendering, in caſe of being called out on actual duty, the greateſt ſervice to their Country, with the leaſt poſſible danger or inconvenience to themſelves. The matter contained in the Inſtructions is, if poſſible, excelled by the plain, intelligible, and diſtinct manner in which they are given. There cannot be a doubt that, if generally followed, they may prevent many individual misfortunes, and greatly facilitate the victory which we anticipate, ſhould our barbarous and deſperate enemy make good his landing on our ſhores. We think their effect ſo ſalutary, that we hope the Inſtructions will be univerſally ſpread, and carefully peruſed by every perſon of influence in all the Volunteer corps throughout the whole United Kingdom.

After expreſſing his high approbation of the diſcipline of the regiment, and his confidence that the gentlemen will not allow their zeal to abate—after informing them of his intention to inſtitute prizes for firing at a target, and acquainting them that Lieut. gen. Vyſe has ſignified to the Lieutenant-colonel his intention of brigading the Volunteers, and of having ſeveral field-days with the troops in the neighbourhood, he proceeds as follows:

"One worſted or flannel night-cap to tie under the chin.

Two flannel under-waiſtcoats, with ſleeves, or at leaſt half-ſleeves to the elbows, and to come well down over the loins.

Two pair of flannel drawers.

Two pair of thick worſted ſtockings, or ancle ſocks.

Two pair of ſtrong ſhoes (one of theſe to be on the body, and the other in the knapſack.)

One pair of worſted gloves.

One good warm blanket—one blanket eaſily covers two men, and to be uſed, if the cold requires it.

Comb, bruſh, and implements for ſhaving, but as few as poſſible. A piece of pipe-clay, and blacking-ball. A few needles, and worſted, and thread.

"In the view of the regiment being called into actual ſervice, the Lieutenant-colonel thinks it neceſſary to iſſue orders applicable to that event. As it is the firſt duty of a commanding officer to attend to the health of thoſe under his charge, the Lieutenant-colonel aſſures the regiment, that he will not permit a ſingle gentleman, officer or private, to march out of Edinburgh on ſervice, unleſs he is provided with a flannel under-dreſs. This is at all times the beſt clothing for a ſoldier; but for a winter campaign, in ſuch a climate as this, and with conſtitutions not accuſtomed to hardſhips, it is eſſentially neceſſary, and on no account will be diſpenſed with.

"In this regiment, the officers cannot be permitted to have any indulgences or accommodation beyond the privates. They muſt, therefore, march with their whole baggage on their backs, of which the Lieutenant-colonel will ſet the example, never mounting his horſe but for the purpoſe of command. In camp or quarters, no diſtinction of rooms or tents will be permitted. Officers and privates muſt fare alike; but the officers will meſs together, as it will give opportunities, not otherwiſe to be eaſily obtained, of converſing on many points of regimental duty.

"The horſes, which by the King's regulations are allowed to the officers, will be appropriated to general purpoſes. The only exception to this is to be in favour of the Chaplain, Adjutant, and Surgeons.

"Every officer and private, therefore, will immediately provide himſelf with the following articles, and keep them conſtantly packed up in the neateſt and moſt compact manner:—

"Each gentleman may alſo bring with him his ordinary great coat, as the blanket renders it leſs neceſſary to have proper watch-coats.

"Each officer and private will alſo provide himſelf, and repair to the alarm-poſt (on the North ſide of St. Andrew's-ſquare, unleſs differently ordered), with 4½ lb. of biſcuit or bread. Haverſacks, canteens, camp-kettles, and bill-hooks, are to be iſſued to the regiment from the King's ſtores.—Knapſacks will be furniſhed out of the regimental fund.

"On halting for the day or night, the Lieutenant-colonel earneſtly recomends, that no gentleman ſhall lie down to ſleep while warm, or with wet feet; but, however fatigued, always to take time to cool gradually, and to put on his dry ſtockings and ſhoes. In caſe of being very wet, it is highly uſeful to rub the body and limbs with ſpirits,

ſpirits, warm if poſſible, taking at the ſame time a mouthful, and not more, inwardly, diluted with warm water, if to be had. Gentlemen will ſee the propriety of not taking too much money with them. One or two guineas at moſt, partly in ſilver, will be ſufficient.

"As to the field, the Lieutenant-colonel has little to ſay. Much will be expected by their country from ſuch a regiment. The Lieutenant-colonel has no anxiety on the ſubject, except from its impetuoſity. If the regiment were acting ſingly againſt another ſmall body, this might produce no bad effect. But acting in combination with other troops, perhaps in the centre of a line or chain of poſts, all movements muſt be relative; and by ruſhing forward prematurely the line may be broken, other regiments or poſts expoſed to be taken in flank, and the whole plans of the Commander diſconcerted, by the neceſſity of ſupporting a body which has improperly puſhed forward, or reinforcing the poſt it has quitted. The regiment therefore will recollect, that true courage conſiſts as much in ſuffering as in acting: as much, or more, in coolly facing danger, as in furiouſly ruſhing on it. There is little probability that the General will allow young and high-ſpirited troops to be long galled by diſtant fire. The regiment may be aſſured that they will be allowed to cloſe with the enemy, whenever it can be done to advantage.

"When that moment comes, the Lieutenant-colonel reminds the regiment of the inſtructions he has been inculcating on them at drill, to make their charge with the utmoſt ſteadineſs and preciſion, ſo that all parts of the line, by coming in contact with the enemy at the ſame inſtant, may ſupport one another. The leading company will take care not to hurry too much, but to carry on the line, ſo that each individual may preſerve the entire command of his perſon; that he may be able freely to uſe his bayonet, not only to thruſt, but to parry. If the charge is made with too great rapidity, the line will be broken—one part of the regiment will be cut to-pieces before another comes up, and the whole will ruſh on certain deſtruction; whereas, if the charge is made ſteadily and correctly, the ſuperior ſtrength and *impetus* of this regiment muſt bear down whatever is in its way.

"If the force of the enemy, in immediate contact with this regiment, be broken, the purſuit is by no means to be made without orders. It may be neceſſary to wheel to the right or the left, to ſupport other parts of the line.

"In firing, the regiment will ſee the folly and danger of firing at random. If their fire is ineffectual, they may as well ſtand to be ſhot at with ordered arms. Every individual muſt take a ſteady aim; ſo as to be certain that his ſhot will take place in ſome part of the plattoon oppoſite to him. If the ſmoke prevents the regiment from ſeeing the enemy's line diſtinctly, they will always ſee the flaſh from the muzzles of their muſkets, by which the regiment can direct its own fire. In ſhort, after the object rather be to keep up a well-directed than a very quick fire—always remembering, that as little time be loſt in loading as poſſible. It will be the buſineſs of the ſupernumerary rank in the rear to look over the ſhoulders of the ranks in front, and to correct any error in the aim.

"When priſoners are taken, they are immediately to be diſarmed, and paſſed to the rear.

"If the regiment (which is not likely) ſhould be charged in front by cavalry, they will on no account fire till ordered; and then only the two front ranks; the front rank taking aim at the horſes, the centre rank at the men. If the fire is reſerved, and then given, within a few yards, in the faces of the cavalry, one half will drop, and the horſes in all probability will carry the other half to the right about; and, at all events, if the regiment will only receive them ſteadily, without breaking, though the whole may be overthrown, very few will be killed or hurt.—Receiving a charge from cavalry, each rank will charge their bayonets one over the other. The ſupernumerary rank to cloſe well up to the rear, ſo that the cavalry may not have time to make a cut at them.

"Should the regiment be drawn up on a beach to oppoſe the landing of an enemy, it will probably be ordered to reſerve its fire, as the horizontal fire of muſketry againſt men well covered in boats muſt be very ineffectual. In ſuch caſes, it is only cannon that can play on the enemy with effect. The battalion, therefore, will reſerve its fire till the boats take the ground, when each officer commanding a platoon will pour in his fire on the boat oppoſite to him, at the inſtant the enemy expoſe themſelves, by riſing up in the boat, in order to leap on-ſhore; a well-directed fire againſt men ſo huddled together, muſt be deſtructive, and the battalion will inſtantly give them the bayonet, before they have time to form and recover from their confuſion. It is hardly poſſible that any troops can withſtand this mode of attack; whereas, if met only by a diſtant fire from the heights, they will ſuffer little—will infallibly land and form, and puſh on with all the ſpirit and advantage which uſually attend the aſſailants. This was preciſely the error which the French committed when oppoſing the landing of our troops in Egypt.

"Should the boats of the enemy be fitted with guns in their bows, the battalion will endeavour to ſhelter itſelf behind [illegible] walls,

walls, or broken ground, while the enemy paſs for the ſhore; and it will not be advanced to the beach till the boats are near a-ground, when, of courſe, the enemy cannot give above one diſcharge of their guns, which becoming uſeleſs, and they attempt to land, the regiment will attack them as already directed.

"Adhering to theſe hints—readily obeying orders—reſtraining their impetuoſity—and fighting with the cool determined courage of their native minds, inſtead of imitating the intoxicated and blind fury of their enemy; and above all, calling on the God of Battles to aid them in the preſervation of thoſe bleſſings which he has conferred upon them, this regiment may hope to render eſſential ſervice, and to merit a large ſhare of that glory which ſhall be acquired by all the forces of their country, in repelling the threatened invaſion."

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

From the contents of the French Papers which have arrived during the paſt months no certain inferences can be drawn reſpecting the Invaſion; but the moſt extenſive military preparations are carrying forward in every part of the Republic. The Generals have moſtly arrived at their reſpective quarters; and though the French pretend that the time when this exploit will be attempted is a profound ſecret, yet it is generally ſuppoſed on the Continent, that it will either be abandoned, or made at ſeveral points on the firſt favourable opportunity during winter.—A letter from Liſle ſays, "Our landing in England will ſet every thing right again, and I cheerfully anticipate its ſucceſs. Had I 10,000 lives to loſe, I would ſtake them all on the ſucceſsful iſſue of the expedition."

Gen. Ney has the command of two camps that are formed near Dunkirk. There is to be no Government Council when Buonaparte joins the army; but the other Conſuls are to have the management of affairs. Gen. Dutaillis is Chief of the Staff. The diviſion of Davouſt is to form the centre of the Army of England.

One of the Paris Papers ſays, the paſſage to England is but a *ſtep*. The boats are ſlight, about 50 feet long, and five deep; they can contain about 60 men, and are provided with four oars and one maſt, with a ſail: they are by no means built for reſiſtance, but merely calculated for a ſhort paſſage. Each of theſe veſſels is to have three guns mounted. Particular inſtructions are drawn up in the Cabinet of the Firſt Conſul for the Commanders of the coaſt. All the Miniſters, except the Miniſter at War, are to remain at Paris during the expedition.

Lieut. Hoult has arrived from France, whence he effected his eſcape by altering a paſs, and appearing as an American officer. He remained ſome time in this character at Dieppe, and aſſerts that the coaſt is covered with troops; that they all daily expected to be ordered for England, were extremely indifferent about their fate, and calculated on loſing 100,000 men by the expedition.

Admiral Bruix has publiſhed a contemptible gaſconading account of our two ſucceſsful attacks made on the boats which eſcaped from Calais to Boulogne. He deſcribes the Republicans as fighting like *Lions*, and the Engliſh flying like *Hares!*

There has been prepared for the Conſul, and ſent to the Army of England, a portable houſe of wood, containing a bed-chamber, cabinet, and kitchen. It is bullet-proof.

A Decree of the 5th inſtant directs the formation of a company of *Guide Interpreters*, to be employed in the grand expedition. It is to conſiſt of 117 men, able to ſpeak and tranſlate Engliſh, who have lived in England, and are acquainted with the topography. The Iriſh in France, and the young men of the Conſcription who do not belong to the army, may be admitted into the company.

Paris, Nov. 8. Another great expedition is preparing, beſides that intended for England. It is ſuppoſed to be for Egypt. Our fleet at Toulon is ready to accompany it.

The merchant-ſhips in Belgium, as well as Holland, are put in requiſition for the expedition againſt England. Thoſe who voluntarily offer their ſhips receive 10 florins for freight *per* laſt, and a premium of 200 florins; and further advantages if the landing ſhould ſucceed. Thoſe who are compelled to ſerve will only receive for the freight.

Nov. 13. It is determined, that Buonaparte will put himſelf at the head of the expedition againſt England, and go on-board one of the landing veſſels. Buonaparte is eſtabliſhing a marine-guard, to conſiſt of choſen ſailors, who will form the crew of the ſhip on-board of which he embarks.

The Britiſh Government ſay, that no priſoners ſhall be exchanged as long as the Engliſh are detained in France.

M. de Markoff has experienced a freſh inſult from Buonaparte, ſince his return from Bareges. The Firſt Conſul, it is ſaid, is extremely chagrined at the interference of the Emperor, for the preſervation of Portugal; the Paris Journals teem with abuſe againſt this ambaſſador; and thoſe from other Courts have received intimation, that the excluſion of M. de Markoff from their public entertainments would afford ſatisfaction to the French Government.

Numerous artiſans were ſeduced from England to France during the peace, under promiſes

promises of the most ample remuneration and protection. On the breaking out of the war, however, after suffering much previous injury and insult, they were marched to Fontainbleau with the other English prisoners, and allowed no more than five pence *per* day, and this wretched pittance very irregularly paid. Many, who in England earned two guineas a week, were compelled by want to enlist in the Irish brigade, where they have no more than 33 pence *per* week. This corps is to be increased to 2000; and threats of transportation to the colonies are used to make young Britons enlist in it. Of English manufacturers and mechanics, 106 are yet prisoners, 9 have enlisted, and 16 are sent to Brest; of Scotchmen, 122 are prisoners, 24 have enlisted, and four are sent to Brest; of Irishmen, 96 are prisoners, 160 have enlisted, and 46 are sent to Brest, for the purpose of transportation.

HOLLAND.

On the coast of Holland the blockade of our squadrons is so strictly maintained, that not the smallest schuyt can leave a port without being captured. All the luggers and other vessels used by the fishermen have been drawn ashore; and the few hands who still follow this employment, and who are mostly very old men, are obliged to put to sea in wherries and other small craft. The Dutch are extremely dissatisfied, and on every private occasion express their detestation of the French.

A letter from the Hague states the number of French troops in Holland to be 24,000, besides 10,000 Dutch. There are 16,000 men encamped between Utrecht and Amersford, 8000 in the Helder and North Holland, 3000 at Amsterdam, 2200 at Haarlem, 900 at Rotterdam, and the rest at Delft and the Hague. Several thousand French are also at Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, and Helvoet.

The Dutch Administration have altered the Proclamation of July 5, relative to the interests of commerce; by which all neutral vessels laden with materials for ship-building, or any other articles not from Great Britain, may now enter their harbours without certificates.

We learn from Amsterdam reports that the trade of that city, and of Rotterdam, had become nearly suspended, in consequence of the blockade by the English, and of the arbitrary and lawless interference of the French in almost every object of domestic œconomy, as well as of political relation. French Custom-house officers have been appointed at every port to controul the Dutch officers, and to enforce the prohibitions against the importation of British manufactures.

ITALY.

The Duke of Modena lately died at Treviso, in the 74th year of his age. He has left money and effects to the value of six million ducats, and some extensive estates in Hungary, producing 30,000 more annually. The Archduke Ferdinand is reported to have been appointed his sole heir. His Highness died just at the moment when the plan of his Government in the Brisgaw was organized. That country has been required by Buonaparte to pay 949,114 florins, being the arrears for the maintenance of the French troops, from May 1801 to April 1803; but such is the extreme wretchedness of the people, in consequence of the long residence of the French amongst them, that they do not retain the means to make good the required payment.

The army of Gen. St. Cyr, in the Neapolitan territory, is now about 36,000, of which 12,000 are in the Ecclesiastical States.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

In consequence of explanations demanded by the Spanish Ambassador, Lord Hawkesbury has said, that the instructions given to the Custom-house relative to the clearing out of vessels for Spain and Portugal referred merely to British vessels, and were to be considered only as a measure of precaution, that none might sail without convoy.

Dispatches have been received from Lisbon, which, we understand, remove all apprehension as to the immediate safety of Portugal. Gen. Lasnes is stated to have communicated to the Prince Regent, that the army collected at Bayonne was now to aid in the expedition against England.

GERMANY.

A general system of religious toleration is about to be established all over Germany.

Several private letters from Vienna mention a singular plan of territorial arrangement formed by the Cabinets of Russia, Vienna, and Berlin. It is founded upon the basis of the abandonment by each of these Powers of their possessions in Poland, and the election of an hereditary monarch in that country, on condition "that France evacuate Italy, Hanover, Switzerland, and Holland; restore Piedmont to its King, and divide between him and the King of Etruria the Italian Republic; and in renouncing its present frontiers by a line drawn from Landau, including that city, with Luxemburg and Maestricht, make them and the Meuse the borders of the French Republic, and return to the German Empire all its former territory between this line and the Rhine." To engage Buonaparte to these concessions, "Louis XVIII. is to be chosen King of Poland, and the Polish Throne declared hereditary in the Bourbon family, as an indemnity for their rights to the Throne of France, renounced in favour of Buonaparte and his family."

In Lunenburgh the French engineers are taking the soundings of the Elbe and Seenitz, and surveying the positions on their banks,

banks, probably with the view of invading Mecklenburgh and Holſtein Lubeck: the ſhips with Britiſh goods in that port ſeem to be an object of the enemy's attention.

The French officers in Hanover have eſtabliſhed themſelves in the houſes of the principal inhabitants, to whom they allow eight rix dollars, or about 24 ſhillings, per month for their board and lodging. Upon ſuch individuals as Generals or Colonels are quartered, the burthen is ſtill more oppreſſive: they muſt pay towards the ſupport of ſuch officers in the following proportions, viz. for a General of Diviſion, 2000 livres per month; for a General of Brigade, 1000; and for a Colonel, 500 If the individual has not ſufficient property to defray this charge, the country at large is to be aſſeſſed to make up the deficiency.

The French General in Hanover has made to the States a freſh requiſition of 3000 horſes; threatening that, if they are not furniſhed within a given period, they will be taken by force from the inhabitants, at the expence of the country. The States have ſent urgent repreſentations to the French Government on the ſubject. One month's pay only, and that with conſiderable deductions, has at length been made to part of the Hanoverian army: the majority are, however, left deſtitute, with a view to compel them, by want, to enter the legion in the French ſervice. A lace-merchant at Hanover, named Muller, narrowly eſcaped being hanged for ſeeking to diſſuade ſome of his countrymen from entering that corps. The French General declared, that all future offences of that nature ſhould be puniſhed with death.

By a letter from Hamburgh, of the 1ſt, it appears that Generals Berthier and Druet had arrived there, and had a conference with the Senate, of whom they demanded a loan of two millions of marks (about 160,000*l.*) *for the protection and reſpect ſhewn to its neutrality.* The demand was refuſed, though reduced to one million, becauſe the Hamburgh agent had lately aſſured the Senate, that the Firſt Conſul had taken the Imperial city under his particular favour. The Senate obſerved, that his occupation of Hanover, and the blockade of the Elbe, had ruined their trade, and made beggars of their citizens. Another French General, under the ſame pretence, demanded a loan of a million of dollars from the city of Bremen, but which, from ſimilar reaſons, had been refuſed. The letter adds, that Mortier has ſent Hanoverian Commiſſaries to Mecklenburgh, Heſſia, Pruſſia, and Saxony, to borrow money in the name of the States of their country; but that, except in Heſſia, all their efforts have been vain. The French military cheſt in Hanover does not contain money enough to pay the Republican troops for a month; but this penury does not extend to the French Generals and ſuperior officers, as, during their preſent viſit, General and Madame Berthier have purchaſed of the Hamburgh jewellers jewels, plate, &c. to the amount of 10,000l.

TURKEY.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 10. Patrona Bey lately arrived from Cyprus with part of the garriſon of Damietta; which place, after a long ſiege by Oſman Bey and Tamburge, was taken by ſtorm. Many Turks were maſſacred, and the town given up to plunder for 24 hours. The Beys are now maſters of all Egypt; as it is feared that Alexandria is in their poſſeſſion.

The defeat which the Turkiſh Vice-Admiral ſuffered near Damietta is fully confirmed, and letters from Alexandria of the 18th of July ſtate, that the Beys were then in poſſeſſion of Roſetta, and had cut off all communication between Alexandria and the reſt of the country. Intelligence had been received at Alexandria, of the date of the 14th of Auguſt, that the united Beys and Arnauts had ſhut up that city. The Turkiſh Commandant had ſent Deputies to the Beys, accompanied by the Engliſh Conſul, to capitulate. The negotiations had laſted ſome time; and the Beys had promiſed ſecurity to the Engliſh, and their property.

Sept. 30. The complete conqueſt of Egypt is confirmed; and the Porte is convinced that this misfortune is to be aſcribed to the diſcontent of the Beys, and to foreign influence. Many of the Foreign Miniſters have ſent advice of this event to their Courts, among whom the Ruſſian Miniſter has been the firſt. It is an almoſt general opinion in the Divan, that Ruſſia will take a lively intereſt in this event. The Turks made a vigorous defence.

Letters from Conſtantinople aſſert, that the Beys had made aſſurances to the Porte that they would continue to acknowledge the ſovereignty of the Grand Seignior in Egypt, provided that he did not in any degree encourage or admit a French force being ſent to that country. This communication is ſtated to have contributed to the renewed declaration of its rigid neutrality, which the Porte has made to the French Miniſter Gen. Brune, which he received with high diſpleaſure, and in correſpondent terms communicated to his Government.

ASIA.

Letters from Bombay ſtate, that ſeveral ſhips of war have been laid down at Colubba. All the docks at Bombay and Bengal are full of ſhips, intended for Europe, many of which will ſhortly be launched: ſome of theſe are of large burthen, and pierced for 30 guns.

In March laſt, an action was fought between the Kings of Mataram and Bantam, near the Pepper Mountain, on the South ſide of the iſland of Java. The former was completely victorious; and, from the impaſſable

paſſable foreſts and wilderneſſes, very few of the latter eſcaped death. This conflict has been in agitation for ſome months, and has had a ſtriking effect on Dutch politics, the King of Mataram and his ſubjects being ſworn enemies to the Government of Batavia.

A dreadful fire broke out at a Godow, on the beach at Madras, on the 30th of April, which deſtroyed the whole range of buildings, and 600,000 bags of rice.

Letters from Ceylon ſay, that the King of Candy had ſolicited to be reinſtated in his country; but, from the diſlike of his people on account of his extortions, it was not expected that they would receive him. When the Dutch poſſeſſed this colony, they had it frequently in contemplation to dethrone the King, in conſequence of the interruption they experienced from his officers. The Monarch made frequent ſubmiſſions, and then relapſed into his former aggreſſions; and when it was underſtood that the threats of the Dutch were viſionary, the King awed them in his turn.

The late inſurrection in the Mauritius was excited by the extreme tyranny and rapacity of the Government. The natives were taught to look for an amelioration of their condition from the revolution in France; but, inſtead of improvement, their ſituation has been rendered infinitely worſe, their Republican taſk-maſters ſubjecting them to every degree of inſult and oppreſſion.

Several homeward-bound Indiamen have arrived at St. Helena, with ſome valuable prizes taken near that iſland. The garriſon of St. Helena, in an expedition recently undertaken, has made captures to the amount of 200,000l.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

By late New York Papers we learn, that the dreadful malady continued its ravages with unabated violence. Thirty-one phyſicians of Philadelphia reported eight caſes of the malignant fever during the 24 hours ending the 29th of September, and two ſuſpicious caſes; 11 deaths in the 24 hours ending the 30th of September; 11 deaths, and 24 new caſes, in the 24 hours ending the 1ſt of October; and 26 caſes in the 48 hours ending the 3d of October.

The elections in America are all favourable to the Federal intereſt.

A Proclamation has been iſſued by Governor Brereton, allowing neutrals to import goods at St. Lucia, which affords great ſatisfaction to the American merchants.

The difference which was reported to exiſt between Great Britain and America has been amicably ſettled.

On the 10th September our ſquadron continued to blockade Cape François, in which were three frigates, a brig, and 40 ſail of merchantmen.—On the 21ſt of Aug. a French cartel ſchooner arrived at Port Royal in eight days from Cape Nicholas Mole, having on-board Gen. Noaille's aide-de-camp, with diſpatches for the Governor and Admiral. On the morning of the 23d ſhe left Port Royal on her return.—The French troops and white inhabitants at St. Domingo are in the moſt wretched ſtate that can poſſibly be conceived.

The differences between the Emperor of Morocco and the American Government appear to have been adjuſted: Commodore Preble, in a letter dated Oct. 12, announces the renewal and ratification of the Treaty entered into in 1780.

It is ſaid that the Britiſh Government have determined not to receive the ſurrender of any part of St. Domingo from the French Planters and Merchants, nor to occupy a ſingle fortreſs in that Iſland.

From the Journal of Capt. Mudge, of the Blanche, we learn, that on paſſing through the Windward Paſſage, he fell in, on the 20th September, with the American brig William, a few leagues from Cape Nichola Mole; their cargo of flour, &c. had been ſeized by the Brigands, who gave them a lading of coffee from the French ſtores, and made them put to ſea. They were informed, that all the Whites in that part had been murdered with the moſt horrid cruelties.—On the 23d, Capt. Mudge fell in with a French felucca, with ſeveral reſpectable families on board, who had eſcaped. They were, however, in a ſtate of ſtarvation. One of the paſſengers, a conſiderable planter, had ſeen his wife and children murdered.—On the 24th, fell in with another veſſel, having a lady and ſix ſervants in the moſt deplorable condition. A gentleman on board this ſhip aſſerted, that the loſs of the French ſince their landing, was 23,500 men.—An Engliſh frigate had run on ſhore, about a week ſince, off the Cape; and finding it impoſſible to get her off, ſhe was burnt by our fleet.—A privateer called the General Menou, of 24 guns, had been ſent into Jamaica.

Numerous veſſels with French troops have been taken by the Pickle, Snake, and others of our cruizers, off St. Domingo, in attempting to eſcape from that iſland to Cuba, &c. &c. The whole garriſon of Jeremie, conſiſting Gen. Freſſenette and 457 ſoldiers, embarked on-board ſix American and Spaniſh veſſels, were taken by the Snake coming out of Jeremie. The greater part of the troops have been ſent to Cuba on parole.

In Hiſpaniola, previous to its ceſſion to France, no foreigner was allowed to ſettle; and the land, which is very luxuriant, ſold at the moſt extravagant prices; the fineſt eſtates were, ſhortly after the arrival of the French, ſold at 10 livres per acre (about 8s. Engliſh), and vaſt numbers of the Spaniſh proprietors, unable to find purchaſers at even this price, have abandoned their eſtates to eſcape the inſults and oppreſſion of French dominion.

The

The Spaniſh part of St. Domingo, previouſly to the Colonial war, contained 125,000 inhabitants, of whom 110,000 were free—an eſtimate of the population of that fertile diſtrict (comprizing nearly 3200 ſquare leagues), made by order of Gen. Rochambeau during the preſent year, reduced the number of the people to little more than 35,000. The French, ſince their poſſeſſion of the country, have nearly cut down the rich foreſts of Samana, Neybe, Puerto, Plata, Azua, Baric, &c. for ſhip-building, and other purpoſes, with a view to tranſport it to France; but the war has ſuſpended the exportation. In the two firſt-mentioned foreſts, immenſe quantities of roſin have been collected.

Country News.

The *Cambridge* Univerſity Drill forms ſo curious an event, that we here inſert ſome of the principal facts relative to it.

Dear Sir, *Trin. Coll. Camb. Oct.* 14.

The following is a copy of a Grace which was this day paſſed by the Senate:

"Cum Bellum in dies ſingulos ingraveſcat, hoſteſque jam tandem ſeſe in ipſam Britanniam irrupturos eſſe minitentur:

"Placeat Vobis, quo melius Juvenes Academici Patriæ periclitanti opitulentur, aut ii Scholares in quacunque Facultate hunc Terminum compleviſſe cenſeantur, qui militandi cauſâ cum conſenſu Parentum, aut eorum qui ſunt Parentum in loco, ab Academiâ abluerint: Proviſo tamen, ut unuſquiſque eorum literas teſtimoniales ſecundum formulam ſequentem producat, quæ vos certiores faciant eos bonâ fide militarem operam navaſſe." [Here follows the form.]

Oct. 20. At a meeting of the Heads at King's Lodge, a requeſt from the Lay Members of the Univerſity having been made, that an hour be fixed on for the time of drilling, which ſhall not interfere with Publick Lectures; and to which the tutors of the different Colleges ſhall on that account have no reaſonable cauſe of objection; it was agreed, "That 12 o'clock be the hour fixed on for the drill. That the tutors of the different colleges recommend to ſuch of their pupils as mean to be drilled, that they be regular in their attendance. That no military uniform be worn at the drill; but that ſuch alteration be permitted in the dreſs of its members as the Captain of the drill may deem eſſentially requiſite towards the performance of its duties: and this dreſs to be worn only at the drill. That regular Officers of the Army, or Serjeants, may be allowed from time to time to be provided for the inſtruction of the drill; until ſome of its members, by their proficiency in military knowledge, be deemed capable of ſupplying their place. And we moreover recommend it to the Univerſity* to defray the expences incurred by the drill from the 10th of October.

"Humphrey Sumner, *Vice Chan.* J. Barker, W. Craven, W. Pearce, F. Barnes, Iſaac Milner, P. Douglas, R. T. Cory, W. L. Manſel."

The number of young men who have already come forward in defence of their Alma Mater is very conſiderable. They wear a plain dreſs conſiſting of a ſhort blue jacket, pantaloons of a dark mixture, black gaiters, and handkerchief. A ſort of Centurion is appointed to each diviſion, until he gets thoroughly verſed in his duty, when he falls in among the ranks, and is ſucceeded by another young man; ſo that every perſon in his turn is inſtructed in the duties of an officer and common ſoldier. The whole of this drill has given ſo much ſatisfaction to the tutors, that many of them have expreſſed a wiſh it might always continue as a part of the education of their ſtudents.

Oct. 30. A large party of near 300 French priſoners, lying at *Waltham-abbey*, in their way from the South coaſt to Norman-croſs barracks, one of them, an Italian, who had ſome friends or acquaintance at Epping, and had frequently attempted to eſcape, was fired at and killed as he was running over the fields this evening, by Lieut. Story, an officer of the detachment that guarded them. A coroner's inqueſt was held on the body Nov. 3, and the jury returned a verdict of Juſtifiable Homicide.

Nov. 2. A waggon loaded with butter and cheeſe from *Cambridge*, went backwards into a deep ditch near the 14th mile ſtone at Turnford beyond Cheſhunt: ſo that the thill horſes were reared upright againſt the bank, while the others, breaking their chains, ran to the Turnpike at Theobalds, where they were ſtopt. The women paſſengers were taken out unhurt.

Nov. 3. A fire broke out at *Fawley-court* near Henley, the ſeat of S. Henley, eſq. occaſioned by the negligence of workmen leaving a fire not properly ſecured, which conſumed ſtabling and 4 cart horſes.

Nov. 4. A man that had ſlipped from a barge into the river, near *Barcomb*, Suſſex, was taken out of the water to all appearance dead; but, by a vigorous application of the means preſcribed by the Royal Humane Society for the recovery of drowned perſons, he was ſoon reſtored to animation.

Nov. 15. The ſnow, on the road between *Glouceſter* and *Oxford* was this day ſo deep, that the horſes were above their knees.

Nov. 16. The Circe frigate, of 32 guns, was loſt this evening. She was in chace of a French privateer, and unfortunately ſtruck the ground, by which accident ſhe made ſo much water, that the crew were obliged to leave her next day. She went down ſoon after. The crew were brought into *Yarmouth-roads* by three fiſhing veſſels on the 18th.

Oxford,

* A Grace to the purpoſe afterwards paſſed.

Oxford, Nov. 18. In the courſe of this week we have had various elections. Yeſterday came on in Convocation the election of a Profeſſor of Phyſic, under the will of Dr. Aldrich; on which occaſion the members of Convocation came up from the remoteſt parts of the kingdom, and the conteſt was carried on with great ſpirit, on both ſides. The candidates were, Dr. Bourne, of Worceſter-college; and Dr. Williams, Regius Profeſſor of Botany, of Corpus. At the cloſe of the day the numbers were, for Dr. Bourne 323; Dr. Williams 238; majority for Dr. Bourne 85. There appears but one inſtance, on the records of the Univerſity, of ſo numerous a Poll. This morning came on an Election for a Vinerian ſcholarſhip; J. Boſwell, B. A. (ſon of the *Johnſonian* Boſwell), of Brazen-noſe, and Mr. Alford, of Wadham, were the candidates, when the former was choſen by 219 againſt 161. On Tueſday laſt Sir C. Pegge was choſen Reader of Anatomy, and Dr. Kidd the Reader of Chemiſtry, under the bequeſt of Dr. Aldridge. The Rev. J. Ingram, Fellow of Trinity-college, was alſo elected Anglo-Saxon Profeſſor, void by the marriage of Mr. Hardcaſtle.—Our Under-Graduates are allowed this Term, if ſerving in any military corps. Our Oxford Volunteers commanded by Sir D gby Mackworth, are a fine body of men, well diſciplined, and are 900 ſtrong.

The reports reſpecting the fever at *Newcaſtle* are very erroneous. Some of them ſtate the mortality at not leſs than from 20 to 30 perſons a day; though the number has hitherto not been more than ſo many per week. The infection has communicated to *Gateſhead*, in the county of Durham, but the mortality at that place has hitherto been very trifling. At Newcaſtle, lamps have been lighted on the Quay with tobacco, for the purpoſe of purifying the air. The late mild foggy weather is ſuppoſed to have produced this malady.—Mr. Mayor having requeſted the attendance of the Phyſicians and Surgeons of Newcaſtle, in order to quiet the alarms that have been ſpread on this ſubject; thoſe gentlemen have publicly teſtified, that though a Typhus Fever (ſuch as is uſual at this ſeaſon) has prevailed in different families, from which ſome deaths have happened, it has not ſhewn any thing new in its character; and that all the late caſes are of a milder nature, the number taken ill conſiderably leſſened, and the diſeaſe is rapidly declining.

Lately, at *Sketty*, near Swanſea, the ſeat of R. M. Phillips, eſq. as ſome labourers were employed in digging a pond, within a hundred yards of Sketty-houſe, they diſcovered three earthen pots, containing a great number of gold and ſilver coins of Edward III. Many of them were in a high ſtate of preſervation; not a ſingle coin was found amongſt them either prior or ſubſequent to that reign.

Lately, by the falling down of a piece of the cliff, on *Walton* ſhore, near Harwich, the ſkeleton of an enormous animal was diſcovered, meaſuring nearly 30 feet in length. Some of the bones were nearly as large as a man's body, and ſix or ſeven feet long; the cavities which contained the marrow were large enough to admit the introduction of a man's arm; the bones, on being handled, broke to pieces. One of the molar teeth was carried to Colcheſter by Mr. J. Jackſon, who took it from the ſpot, in whoſe poſſeſſion it now is; it weighs ſeven pounds, is of a ſquare form, and the grinding ſurface is ſtudded with ſeveral zig-zag rows of laminæ, which ſeems to denote that it belonged to a carnivorous animal. There were more teeth, which were unfortunately broken, one of which weighed 12 pounds. It is probable that the tuſks will be found, by ſearching further into the cliff, or amongſt the earth which has fallen down. The above ſkeleton is ſuppoſed to belong to an animal of the ſame ſpecies as that called the Mammoth, remains of which have been found in North America, Great Tartary, &c.—Of this animal Buffon ſays, "The ſkeleton of the Mammoth beſpeaks an animal five or ſix times the cubic volume of the elephant." Muller has given a deſcription of the Mammoth. "This animal (he ſays) is near five yards high, and about 30 feet in length. His colour is grey, his head is very long, and his front very broad; on each ſide, preciſely under the eyes, there are two horns, which he can move and croſs at pleaſure, and in walking, he has the power of extending and contracting his body to a great degree."

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Thurſday, October 20.

This morning an alarming fire deſtroyed one of the new houſes in Woburn place, Ruſſel-ſquare. It raged with great fury, under a briſk wind, for near an hour, before any water could be procured; a delay that was highly dangerous to the neighbourhood, and which certainly deſerves ſome notice from the Agents of the New River Company. A ſtable in the Mews behind Woburn-place caught fire, and was burnt to the ground, without any engine having water to play on it. The houſe was not occupied by any family, and had only a woman placed in it by the builders.

Thurſday, October 27.

This night's Gazette contains his Majeſty's Proclamation, ſtating, that the fever now raging in the city of New York is an infectious diſtemper of the nature of a plague, and therefore enjoining, that all veſſels coming from that city, or the State of New York, ſhall perform quarantine.

Thurſday, November 3.

This night's Gazette announces his Ma-

jeſty's

jeſty's permiſſion to the Biſhop of Lincoln (Dr. Pretyman) to take and uſe the ſurname of Tomline only, in purſuance of the will of the late Marmaduke Tomline, eſq. of Riby Grove, co. Lincoln, who has left conſiderable eſtates to his Lordſhip.

Wedneſday, November 9.

This day, at half paſt 12, the old and new Lord Mayors, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and city officers, aſſembled at Guildhall, whence they went in proceſſion in their ſtate coaches to Blackfriars'-bridge, where the city-barge was in waiting. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen alighted, and went on board the barge, which commenced its voyage for Weſtminſter-hall, attended by ſeveral of the Livery companies in their barges. It was near 2 before the proceſſion reached the Exchequer Chamber, where, on his Lordſhip's entrance, the Recorder (Mr. Sylveſter) addreſſed the Chief Baron, (Macdonald) thus:

"My Lord, I have the honour of preſenting John Perring, eſq. whom the Livery of London, and the according voice of his brethren the Aldermen, have conſigned to the important office of chief magiſtrate of the city of London. At a time ſo awful as the preſent, when the country is threatned by an implacable and unprincipled enemy, it is of the laſt importance that the civic chair ſhould be filled by a perſon in whom the greateſt confidence can be placed. It is not unreaſonable to expect that, while the armed force of the country is repelling the enemy on the coaſt, ſome wicked ſpirits may be found to riſe up in the capital, with a view of favouring their diabolical deſigns upon Britiſh liberty and independence. It is, therefore, the more neceſſary that the chief magiſtrate of the city of London ſhould be a man of tried fortitude, of approved principles, and attached to the honour and welfare of his country. To ſuch a man, my Lord, the citizens of London conſider they have conſigned the balance of their rights, their privileges, and their charters. The late Lord Mayor alſo attends, my Lord, to deliver in the receipts of his profits. In ſpeaking of him, it is a moſt grateful talk to my feelings, to report of him what his merits and my duty exacts. When he aſſumed the reins of his office, the recent Peace had let looſe upon ſociety ſome thouſands of perſons not the leaſt unlikely to diſturb the peace and tranquillity of the city, notwithſtanding he had obtained the firſt object of his great office, and the city's peace had been preſerved. Having briefly mentioned the pretenſions of the one, and the approved good conduct of the other, I cannot diſmiſs my remarks, without alluding to thoſe citizens who have ſo nobly and patriotically abſtracted themſelves from their buſineſs and their homes, to wield the ſword in defence of their country; more particularly as the generous ardour ſeems to have originated in the example held forth by the Chief Magiſtrate, alike the protector of the poor and the rich; the humane, the juſt, and merciful—a man, who has done more to maintain order by his example than by his power. In ſhort, the various duties of the office have been uniformly preſerved, whether it related to the judicial department, or the ſplendour and magnificence attached to the elevated and dignified ſituation he was placed in."

The Chief Baron replied as follows: "The office your Lordſhip is called upon to fulfil, is the moſt arduous that can attach to any individual, circumſtanced as your Lordſhip is, and requires the greateſt ſacrifices from him who fills the important ſituation. It is impoſſible but that men muſt feel uncommon anxiety, in whom the tranquillity and repoſe of a vaſt metropolis reſts. In ordinary times, he muſt forego many domeſtic enjoyments he would otherwiſe participate in, as his neceſſary attention to the criminal juſtice of the country would occupy a conſiderable portion of his time. If ſo, what muſt be the duties at a period like the preſent? The keys of the Metropolis are placed in your hands, at a moment when the enemy are at the gates. It is an awful conſideration; and leads one to the reflection, that nothing could have induced the city of London to ſelect your Lordſhip, but an experience of your great qualities in the more ſubordinate ſtations of life; and, in ſupport of thoſe qualities, a body of private character, that formed a baſis for all the reſt. It is poſſible that an attempt may be made to wreſt from you the rights and privileges of which you are the guardian; but, under divine Providence, the attempt would, in all probability, be rendered fruitleſs and abortive. Such is the dark ſide of the picture. The lighter ſhades are of a more comfortable aſpect; and I hope I am not miſtaken when I ſay, that the inſidious attempts made ſome years ago to diſturb the city's peace are now buried in oblivion; I mean the attack made on the loyal words and the loyalty of the country, by perſons, whoſe diſpoſitions were ſoured by adverſity, or called into action by a miſguided admiration of principles, the fallacy and evil tendency of which time has made apparent. Then may I not aſcribe this fortunate change to a deteſtation of thoſe principles which once formed a ground of deluſion? and may I not ſuppoſe, that ſuch a change in opinion will make the country more ſecure, and conqueſt more certain? In ſhort, the late times have polled the opinions of the country; and the majority of thoſe attached to their Sovereign and their country totally eclipſes the few who entertain contrary ſentiments. Having ſaid thus much, you will perceive that you will have the ſupport of a community ready and willing

willing to co-operate with your Lordſhip in every meaſure productive of the public welfare. It is a further ſatisfaction for you to know that you are ſurrounded by thouſands of your fellow citizens, who, as ſoon as the country ſhall be declared in danger, will rally round you, armed and diſciplined for effectual defence; men, not urged by a love of glory only, but, knowing the value of the bleſſings they enjoy, attached to the comforts of their own firesides, and, above all, from the advantages of a liberal education, capable of appreciating the happineſs derived from a moſt perfect conſtitution. What, I ſay, may not be expected from the aid and aſſiſtance of ſuch men! ſuch atchievements, I truſt, that poſterity ſhall wonder at! But, above all, I humbly hope that you will have the aſſiſtance of a God who never forſakes his people when engaged in a juſt cauſe.—With reſpect to the conduct of the late Lord Mayor, too much cannot be ſaid. You have the ſatisfaction, Sir, of ſeeing that the beſt ſecurity of a city againſt licentiouſneſs, is prevention, and moderation; at leaſt that ſuch means ſhould firſt be reſorted to, and, if ineffectual, then firmneſs and deciſion ſhould prevail, to enforce ſubjection to order. You likewiſe feel, that, where you could not become the mediator, the leaſt poſſible degree of ſeverity was the beſt calculated to deter the many. It muſt alſo be of great ſatisfaction to you, that, by your example, the City of London is placed in a poſture of defence fully equal to the purpoſe for which it was raiſed. Such a ſcene was never before exhibited; a band of Britiſh freemen embodied and trained to arms, determined to tranſmit to poſterity their rights, their franchiſes, nay, every thing that is dear to man, or nobly periſh in defence of ſuch invaluable bleſſings. It is not within my power to ſay what may not fairly be expected from ſuch exertions, when oppoſed to a force who look forward only to plunder, and have no better ſtimulus for their actions and their proweſs than robbery and bloodſhed. The Volunteers of this country have a noble motive for the ſacrifices they make: they feel its influence; they have become acquainted with the uſe of arms with a promptitude ſcarcely to be believed; and they, in common with every Briton in the land, look forward with confidence to a brilliant and glorious iſſue of the great conteſt in which they have ſo honourably embarked."

His Lordſhip having finiſhed, and the Recorder made the accuſtomed invitation to dine at Guildhall; the Lord Mayor proceeded to the other Courts; where having made the uſual return, and depoſited the uſual writs, he withdrew.

About 4 the aquatic proceſſion returned to Blackfriars'-bridge; where the civic party landed, and proceeded to Guildhall, with muſic playing, and flags waving.

The Lord Mayor was in the City ſtate-coach, drawn by ſix beautiful horſes, and preceded by ſix footmen ſuperbly dreſſed. The poſtillion's dreſs was truly elegant.

The late Lord Mayor, in his private coach and ſix, was accompanied by his ſon Major Price, the water bailiff, and chaplain; and the populace, in teſtimony of their attachment to their late chief magiſtrate, took the horſes from his carriage on Ludgate-hill, and drew it to Guildhall, amidſt a thunder of acclamations.

The dinner was elegant, but the company not ſo numerous as upon ſimilar occaſions.

The ball at night was opened with a minuet by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador and Miſs Perring, ſiſter to the Lord Mayor's Chaplain. Mr. Addington retired at 9; and the Lady Mayoreſs at half paſt 10.

Sunday, November 13.

A moſt beautiful vivid meteor deſcended this evening, about 8 o'clock; taking a South weſt direction, and the whole atmoſphere for the inſtant appeared illumined with a vivid flame of blue light. Its appearance was exactly that of a fireworks, called a Bengal light, of a bright blue flame; it was not ſo large as has been ſtated, nor was its appearance accompanied by any heat or noiſe. This phænomenon is not calculated to excite that terror and dread which in the dark ages of ſuperſtition the deſigning were wont to raiſe. A compariſon of well-authenticated facts authoriſes a concluſion that ſimilar events are by no means uncommon; but by happening in the day-time, or after the inhabitants have in general retired to reſt, they are obſerved but by few; and the relation, if made, diſregarded; and it is perhaps as much owing to the time of the evening in which this meteor appeared, as to its magnitude and brilliancy, that it has excited ſo much curioſity. From the circumſtance of its appearance at *Dover*, *Cranbrook*, *Chelmsford*, *Lewes*, *Brighthelmſtone*, and *Southampton*, compared with its appearance in *London*, it ſeems that the body which occaſioned this light was moving with incredible ſwiftneſs at a vaſt height above the earth, in a direction nearly W. or S. W. and in a line paſſing to the Southward of the coaſt of Eſſex. Accordingly we expect in due courſe of time to hear that it was ſeen in France, and probably further in a S. W. direction, and in the contrary direction acroſs England, Wales, and perhaps Ireland. It was obſerved near the Horſe-guards, in Weſtminſter, to paſs about 28 or 30 degrees to the Southward of the Zenith, and about 28 or 29 minutes after the hour of eight by that clock, which is well and conſtantly regulated to true or near time; the whole time which the light occaſioned by the Meteor

Meteor lasted, was not estimated to exceed five or six seconds. From the great height at which this Meteor was moving, and its great velocity, we have but little expectation of hearing of its fall, or of any of those masses of iron and stony matters which have, in so many well-authenticated instances, fallen from the atmosphere, and buried themselves in the earth, or the bursting or extinction of many similar Meteors. Should, however, the noise of the fall of any such masses be heard, or the holes be discovered in any part, we hope that the curious will not fail to thoroughly investigate the facts, for the purpose of increasing our knowledge on this very curious subject.

Tuesday, November 22.

About 3 o'clock his Majesty arrived at the House of Lords; and the Commons having attended, he delivered the following speech from the throne.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"Since I last met you in Parliament, it has been my chief object to carry into effect those measures which your wisdom had adopted for the defence of the United Kingdom, and for the vigorous profecution of the war. In thefe preparations I have been feconded by the voluntary exertions of all ranks of my people, in a manner that has, if poffible, ftrengthened their claims to my confidence and affection: they have proved, that the menaces of the enemy have only ferved to roufe their native and hereditary fpirit; and that all other confiderations are loft in a general difpofition to make thofe efforts and facrifices which the honour and fafety of the kingdom demand at this important and critical conjuncture.—Though my attention has principally been directed to the great object of internal fecurity, no opportunity has been loft of making an impreffion on the foreign poffeffions of the enemy. The Iflands of St. Lucia, of Tobago, of St. Pierre, and Miquelon, and the fettlements of Demerara and Eſſequibo, have furrendered to the Britifh Arms. In the conduct of the operations by which thofe valuable acquifitions have been made, the utmoft promptitude and zeal have been difplayed by the Officers employed on thofe fervices, and by my forces acting under their command by fea and land.—In Ireland, the leaders, and ſeveral inferior agents, in the late traitorous and atrocious conſpiracy, have been brought to juſtice; and the public tranquillity has experienced no further interruption. I indulge the hope, that fuch of my deluded ſubjects as have ſwerved from their allegiance are now convinced of their error; and that, having compared the advantages they derive from the protection of a free conſtitution with the condition of thoſe countries which are under the domination of the French Government, they will cordially and zealouſly concur in reſiſting any attempt that may be made againſt the ſecurity and independence of my United Kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I have a perfect reliance on your public ſpirit for making ſuch proviſion as may be neceſſary for the ſervice of the year. The progreſſive improvement of the Revenue cannot fail to encourage you to perſevere in the ſyſtem which has been adopted of defraying the expences of the war, with as little addition as poſſible to the public debt, and to the permanent burthens of the State.—I lament the heavy preſſure which, under the preſent circumſtances, muſt unavoidably be experienced by my people; but I am perſuaded that they will meet it with the good ſenſe and fortitude which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh their character, under a conviction of the indiſpenſable importance of upholding the dignity, and of providing effectually for the ſafety of the Empire.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have concluded a Convention with the King of Sweden, for the purpoſe of adjuſting all the differences which have ariſen on the ſubject of the 11th Article of the Treaty of 1661. I have directed that a copy of this Convention ſhould be laid before you; and you will, I truſt, be of opinion that the arrangement, which happily holds our maritime rights, is founded on thoſe principles of reciprocal advantage which are beſt calculated to maintain and improve the good underſtanding which happily ſubſiſts between the two countries. In the proſecution of the conteſt in which we are engaged, it ſhall be, as it has ever been, my firſt object to execute as becomes me the great truſt committed to my charge. Embarked with my brave and loyal people in one common cauſe, it is my fixed determination, if the occaſion ſhould ariſe, to ſhare their exertions and their dangers in the defence of our Conſtitution, our Religion, our Laws, and Independence. To the activity and valour of my Fleets and Armies, to the zeal and unconquerable ſpirit of my faithful Subjects, I confide the honour of my Crown, and all thoſe valuable intereſts which are involved in the iſſue of this momentous conteſt.—Actuated by theſe ſentiments, and humbly imploring the bleſſing of Divine Providence, I look forward with a firm conviction, that if, contrary to all juſt expectation, the enemy ſhould elude the vigilance of my numerous Fleets and Cruizers, and attempt to execute their preſumptuous threat of invading our coaſts, the conſequence will be to them diſcomfiture, confuſion, and diſgrace; and that ours will not only be the glory of ſurmounting preſent difficulties, and repelling immediate danger, but the ſolid and permanent advan-

tage

tage of fixing the safety and independence of the kingdom on the basis of acknowledged strength, the result of its own tried energy and resource."

This proved a very wet day in the neighbourhood of London; and about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, during a remarkably heavy fall of rain, the inhabitants were surprised by three or four vivid flashes of lightning, and as many loud claps of thunder. The second flash was particularly bright, and of longer duration than flashes of lightning usually are.

Sunday, Nov. 27.

This morning, between 1 and 2, an alarming fire broke out in the manufactory of Mr. Dimsdale, Fan-street, Golwell-street, which threatened the speedy destruction of the premises; but was happily extinguished by the exertions of Mr. D. and a few friends. Too much cannot be said in praise of the Volunteers who attended on this occasion.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.

This morning the intelligence of the capture of the Dutch settlement of *Berbice* was communicated in a letter from Lord Hobart to the Lord Mayor.

Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The Bishop of Llandaff has published a speech, which he intended to have delivered in the House of Lords on the first day of the present Session. After shewing that our present preparations to repel the threatened attack of the enemy are greater and more extensive than on any former occasion, and congratulating the country on the noble ardour displayed on the occasion, from the throne to the cottage, the worthy Prelate thus proceeds:

"The occasion is extraordinary; and we meet it, as we ought to do, with extraordinary resolution and exertion. A successful invasion, had it ever been accomplished during the Monarchy of France, would have been terminated by, perhaps, a disadvantageous peace; but we should have retained our rank in the scale of nations. A successful invasion by the Republic of France (Heaven avert so great an evil!) will never be terminated but in complete national degradation, in public bankruptcy, and individual beggary. This limited Monarchy, the glory of civilized society! will be overthrown—our aged Monarch (God protect him!) and his numerous sons, will be buried, such is the acknowledged bravery of his race! in the last ruins of their native land. Your rank, my Lords, by which, for the benefit of all, you are now distinguished *from* the rest, will be heard of no more. The landed gentry will be obliged to become farmers, and be compelled, by unheard of, unthought of, exactions, to give up the lamented produce of their own lands and of their own labour, to feed the luxury of a foreign country.—The farmers will be made labourers; and the labourers will be made slaves. And, in addition to all these calamities, the youth of every class will be made *conscripts*—and dragged from their country and their father's house to fight the battles of violent and unjust ambition in every part of the world.—Sooner than all this should happen, I would say (did Christianity permit such a wish) may the fate of the *Saguntines* become the fate of *Britons!*"

PRICES OF FLOUR, November 28:

Fine 48s. to 52s.—Seconds 44s. to 48s.—Fine Pollard 22s. to 24s.—Bran 10s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, Nov. 12 to Nov. 18, from the Cocket Office:

Total 13,494 Sacks. Average 54s. 6½d. 0s. 3d. lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Average 42s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Nov. 23, 1803, is 41s. 8½d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	4l. 10s. to 5l. 8s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 5s. to 8l. 5s.
Sussex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	5l. 4s. to 5l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	7l. 0s. to 9l. 9s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 26:

St. James's—Hay	4l.	0s.	0d.	to	5l.	15s.	0d.	Average 5l. 0s. 6d.
Straw	1l.	4s.	0d.	to	2l.	13s.	0d.	Average 1l. 8s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l.	4s.	0d.	to	6l.	0s.	0s.	Average 5l. 2s. 0d.
Clover	6l.	0s.	0d.	to	6l.	14s.	0d.	Average 6l. 7s. 0d.
Straw	1l.	8s.	0d.	to	2l.	14s.	0d.	Average 1l. 12s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 28. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts 2500. Sheep and Lambs 14,500.	

COALS, Newcastle 59s. 6d. Delivered 71s. 6d.—Sunderland 54s. 6d. Delivered 62s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 84s. Mottled, 92s. Curd, 96s. CANDLES, 12s. 6d. Moulds 13s 6d.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 10d. Clare Market 4s. 10d. Whitechapel 4s. 10d.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Oct. 4. F. To be inspecting *Sept. 22.* field-officers of yeomanry and volunteers, with temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army so long as they continue to hold these appointments, viz. Col. Charles M'c Murdo, late of the 37th foot; Lieut.-col. John Jenkinson, on half-pay of the late Sheffield regiment; Lieut.-col. Wm. Thomlinson, on ditto of the late 91st foot; Major Ralph Gore, on ditto of the late York Fuzileers; William Harris, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 2d foot; John C. Cowell, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 1st battalion of Royals; Henry Harnage, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 20th foot; John D. Kane, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 4th foot; Heneage Twysden, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 4th foot; James Kirkman, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 52d foot; W. Dalrymple, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 2d foot; John Stewart, esq. late major of the 23d foot; J. Hugh M'Leroch, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Rifle Corps; Wm. Gore, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Birmingham Fencibles; Col. H. M. Clevering, of the late Argyllshire Fencibles; Lieut.-col. Robert Garden, on half-pay of the 54th foot; Lieut.-col. G. Duke, on half-pay of the 65th foot; and Major Frederick Mettzler, on half-pay of the late American Provincials.

War-office, Oct. 1. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS William Shirreff, William Grinfield, Samuel Hulse, Albemarle Bertie, Charles Vallancey, John Earl of Glanricarde, Sir James Steuart, bart. Thomas Carleton, James Murray, Cavendish Lister, James Ogilvie, Sir Robert Lawrie, bart. Wm. Edmeston, David Home, Hugh Debbieg, Montgomery Agnew, Alexander Earl of Balcarres, Cornelius Cuyler, Charles Earl of Harrington, the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, Nisbet Balfour, Edmund Stephens, Sir Thomas Trigge, K. B. Francis Earl of Moira, and Peter Craig, to be GENERALS in the Army.

MAJOR-GENERALS George Bernard, George Nugent, John Bowzer, Thomas Aveline, James Barker, John Campbell, Charles Tarrant, John Barclay, William Macarmick, John Freke, Sir Robert Stuart, bart. Richard England, William Keppel, John Hely Lord Hutchinson, K. B. John Hamilton, Alexander Hay, Thomas Guillie, Simon Fraser, James Stewart, Charles Hastings, Thomas Davis, Robert Manners, William Lutton, William Myers, Oliver Nicholas, Alexander M'Lear, Geo. Hewett, and Charles Baron Hompesch, to be LIEUTENANT-GENERALS in the Army.

COLONELS George Elliott, of the Royal Marines; Duncan Campbell, of ditto; Patrick Wauchope, of the 30th foot; Baldwin Leighton, of 46th F.; Patrick Sinclair, on half-pay of 54th F.; Richard Chapman, of the Invalid Artillery; John Coffin, on half-pay of the King's American Regiment; Richard Armstrong, on half-pay of the Queen's American Rangers; John Murray, on half-pay of 96th F.; Sir Charles Green, knt. of 30th F.; William St. Leger, of 27th Light Dragoons; Henry Maguis, of 39th F.; Richard N. Hopkins, of 3d F.; John Smith, of the 1st Foot-guards; Alexander Mackay, adjutant-general in Scotland; Thomas Hartop, of the Invalid Engineers; William O Huddlestone, of the Artillery; George Read, of ditto; James Sowerby, of the Invalid Artillery; Thomas Blomefield, of the Artillery; Gother Mann, of the Engineers; Donald Macdonald, of 55th F.; John Pratt, of the late Irish Artillery; Forbes Champagne, of 26th F.; Josiah Champagne, of a Regiment of Infantry; Harry Calvert, of 5th West-India Regiment; George Cockburne, on half-pay of 92d F.; Edward Dunne, on half-pay of the Pembrokeshire Fencible Cavalry; James Drummond, of 43d F.; Edwin Hewgill, of 19th F.; William Dowdeswell, of 86th F.; Alexander Mackenzie, of 36th F.; George Moncrieffe, of 90th F.; Thomas Meyrick, of 21st F.; Charles Craufurd, on half-pay of Rutland Fencible Cavalry; George H. Vanfittart, of 12th Battalion of Reserve; the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, of 1st Foot-guards; Francis Hugonin, of 4th Dragoons; and Thomas P. Vandeleur, of 8th Light Dragoons; to be MAJOR-GENERALS in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS Duncan Macintosh, of 60th F.; Francis Carruthers, on half-pay of 61st F.; Robert Shaw, of 74th F.; Christopher Darby, of 54th F.; David Clephane, of 20th F.; William Balfour, of 57th F.; William Wilkinson, of 30th F.; William Dickson, of 42d F.; Burgrede Whitelocke, of 77th F.; Henry Tucker Montresor, of 18th F.; Albert Gledstanes, of 57th F.; John Hodgson, on half-pay of the late 131st F.; Charles Stevenson, of a Regiment of Infantry; Lawrence Bradshaw, of 1st Life-guards; George William Richard Harcourt, of 12th F.; William Palmer Acland, of the Coldstream Foot-guards; Nicholas Nepean, of the late Bantffshire Fencibles; James Taylor, of 14th F.; Miles Nightingale, of 51st F.; James Hay; the Hon. William Eardley, on half-pay of 82d F.; William Cochell, of 5th F.; Leonard Shaftoe Orde, on half-pay of 132d F.; Richard Bingham, of 3d F.; Joseph French, on half-pay of 102d F.; John Lee, on half-pay of 112th F.; Henry Clinton, of 1st Foot guards; John Sontag; James Robertson, of 92d F.; Edward William Leyborne, of the late Cambrian Rangers; James Dunlop, of 77th F.; Fitzroy J. Grafton Maclean, of 60th F.; Walter Ker, of the late British Fencibles; Alexander Campbell, of 74th F.; and John Pigott, on half-pay of 113th F.; to be COLONELS in the Army.

MAJORS

Majors Wyndham Quinn, of 3d Foot; Thomas Dorrington, of 15th F.; Thomas Meline, of 81st F.; G. Wade, of 30th F.; John Dumaresq, of 9th Battalion of Reserve; T. Hardyman, of 20th F.; H. Bromley, of 26th F.; Robert Campbell, of 42d F.; Robert Al. Dalzell, of 1st Foot guards; Claus Pell, of 16th F.; George Sutherland, of ditto; Robert Balfour, of 2d Dragoons; Donald Campbell, of 46th F.; James Macdonald, of 73d F.; James Green, of 26th F.; George Bowater, of the Artillery; William Borthwick, of ditto; John Bolton, of ditto; George Scott, of ditto; George Miller, of 57th F.; Robert Walker, of 7th F.; Brent Bowles, of 93d F.; Archibald Mosman, of ditto; Henry Teesdale, of 1st Dragoon-guards; Thomas Goldie, of 4th Dragoons; James Cuming, of 47th F.; Robert Hamilton, on half-pay of 9th West-India Regiment; Jasper Grant, of 41st F.; Pierre L'Aedy, of Meuron's Regiment; Francis Pinckady, of ditto; Henry Erskine, of 91st F.; James St. Clair, of the late Cambrian Rangers; and R. A. Seymour, of the 15th Light Dragoons; to be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army.

CAPTAINS the Hon. Henry A. B. Craven, of 9th Battalion of Reserve; Lewis C. Mears, of the Marines; George Stephens, of 47th F.; John H. Brown, of 78th F.; Wm. Campbell, of ditto; Wm. Wilbart, of 85th F.; Andrew Patton, of 92d F.; Geo. Budd, of 3d Foot-guards; Charles Macquarrie, of 42d F.; Charles Hill, of 50th F.; Colin Campbell, of 66th F.; John Macdougall, of 93d F.; G. P. Hutchinson, of 4th Dragoons; Ames G. Norcott, of 9th F.; John Balcomby, of 1st Dragoon-guards; John White, of 80th F.; Isaac P. Tinling, of 1st Foot-guards; Wm. Shipley, of 54th F.; W. Hilliard, of 89th F.; John Stedman, of 44th F.; George Evans, of 32d F.; Charles Bruce, of 39th F.; John Blair, of 3d Battalion of Royals; Nuttall Green, of 3d F.; William Ledwill, of 2d Battalion of Reserve; J. F. Fitzgerald, of the New Brunswick Fencibles; Patrick Reid, of 22d Light Dragoons; Ar. Christie, of 6th F.; the Hon. J. T. Deane, of 38th F.; James B. Horner, of 84th F.; Thomas Costello, of 48th F.; Charles Hicks, of 61st F.; George E. Vincombe, of the Marines; Brook Young, of the Artillery; Donald Maclean, of 41st F.; James Shortall, of the late Irish Artillery; Richard Legge, of ditto; Charles F. Hill, of 10th F.; and Robert Crawford, of the late Irish Artillery; to be MAJORS in the Army.

War-office, Oct. 1. Barracks. To be barrack-masters in Great Britain: Thomas Egg, late barrack-master at Shoreham; Temlett Smith; John F. Smyth, esq. late captain of the American Provincials; Thomas West, late a lieutenant in the 71st foot; Jas. Townsend, esq. captain-commandant of the Honiton Volunteers; John Stuart, esq. late a captain in the 37th foot; and Henry Lefanu, esq. late a captain in the 56th foot.——*Staff.* J. P. Milbanke, esq. captain on half-pay of 47th foot, to be paymaster of detachments at Bristol. To be assistant-commissaries of forces, provisions, and forage in the forces: Charles William Sidney, John Crauford, Philip Rawlings, and Edward P. Henslow.

War-office, Oct. 3. Lieutenant-gen. Char. Leigh, appointed a general in the army.

War-office, Oct. 4. Brevet. Lieutenant-colonels Henry Frederick Campbell, of the 1st foot-guards, William Burnett, of the 14th foot, Richard Stewart, of the 43d foot, and the Hon. Charles Stuart, of the 18th light dragoons, to be aides-de-camp to the King.——*Staff.* To be inspecting field-officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonels in the army, so long only as they continue to hold these appointments, viz. Sir James G. Baird, late lieutenant-colonel of the 28th dragoons; Lieut.-col. George Robert Ainslie, of the late Birmingham Fencibles; Robert Douglas, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 58th foot; Josiah Cottin, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 10th light dragoons; Joseph Hardy, esq. late of the 93d foot; Francis Gore, esq. late major of 17th light dragoons; Lieut.-col. Manley Power, on half-pay of the 20th foot; Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield, bart. late lieutenant-colonel of the Windsor Foresters; Col. Ronald Crauford Ferguson, on half-pay of the 93d foot; George Lyon, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 12th light dragoons; and Francis Mannoosh, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 68th foot.

War-office, Oct. 13. Brevet. Major Henry Eustace, of the late Irish Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army. Capt. John Thomas Eyre, on the staff at army depôt, to be major in the army.——*Staff.* To be inspecting field-officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps, with the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonels in the army, so long only as they continue to hold these appointments, viz. Peppard Knight, esq. late major of the 4th foot; J. P. Adderbroke, esq. late major of the 54th foot; Hy. P. Pulleine, esq. late major of the 22d light dragoons; H. Master, esq. late major of the 52d foot; and Wm. Douglas, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 85th foot. To be deputy-commissary-general to the forces serving in Ireland: Assistant-deputy-commissary-general William Finny. To be assistant-commissaries to the said forces: William Maturin, Joseph Moore, and Robert Boyes, gents.——*Hospital-staff.* Surgeon Robert Moore Peile, to be assistant-inspector to the forces serving in Ireland; Assistant-inspector G. R. Redmond, from half-pay, to be an assistant-inspector. To be deputy-purveyors: Deputy-purveyors J. Paterson, C. F. Ayeling, and C. Winicki, from

from half-pay. To be aſſiſtant-ſurgeon to the garriſon of Gibraltar: Hoſpital-mate Matthew Hutchinſon, *vice* Johnſtone, reſigned. To be aſſiſtant-ſurgeons to the light infantry battalions of the Line formed in Ireland: 1ſt battalion, Edward Purdon, 2d. John Carter; 3d. William Griffith. To be aſſiſtant-ſurgeons to the light infantry battalions of Militia forming in Ireland: 1ſt battalion, Patrick Hughes; 2d, John M'Caſey; 3d. C. H. Quinn; 4th. Henry Forcade; 5th. David Linn; and 6th. Robert Maxwell.

War-office, Oct. 15. *Staff.* Edward Buckley, gent. to be an aſſiſtant-commiſſary of ſtores and proviſions to the forces.—*Garriſons.* Rev. John Deeds, to be chaplain to the garriſon of Port d'Eſpagne, in the iſland of Trinidad.—*Barracks.* Robert Wilſon, eſq. late a captain in the 49th foot, to be barrack maſter in Great Britain.

War-office, Oct. 20. *Brevet.* Col. John Ramſay, of the Chaſſeurs Britanniques, to be a brigadier-general in the iſland of Malta only. Major James Campbell, of the 91ſt foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army. Capt. Henry James Shawe, of the 61ſt foot, and Capt. Francis Forreſter, of the 15th light dragoons, to be majors in the army. Capt. Daniel Lyman, of the 2d royal garriſon battalion, to be major in the army in the iſland of Scilly only.—*Staff.* Lieut.-gen. William Lord Cathcart, to be commander of his Majeſty's forces in Ireland. To be inſpecting field-officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps, with the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonels in the army, ſo long only as they continue to hold theſe appointments, viz. John Enys, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 29th foot; Lieut.-col. Daniel Seddon, on half-pay of the late 22d light dragoons; and — Dodd, eſq. late major of the Inverneſs Fencibles.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon Clement Archer, from the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, to be ſurgeon to the forces in Great Britain, *vice* Croſton, who exchanges. Surgeon — Croſton, from the Britiſh Eſtabliſhment, to be ſurgeon to the forces in Ireland, *vice* Archer.

War-office, Oct. 22. *Barracks.* To be barrack-maſters in Great Britain: Samuel Palmer, captain in the Beer and Seaton Volunteer Artillery; Jas. Duſſintoy, lieutenant of Invalided Marines, *vice* Davies, promoted to be extra-aſſiſtant-barrack-maſter-general; and George Lawſon Hall, late a captain in the 30th foot.

War-office, Oct. 27. *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon James Pitcairn, to be aſſiſtant-inſpector to the forces ſerving in Ireland. Surgeon Ebenezer Browne, from the 30th foot, to be ſurgeon to the forces. Surgeon George Mitchelſon, from the 26th foot, to be ſurgeon to a recruiting-diſtrict, *vice* Fitzgerald, dec.

Whitehall, Oct. 27. John Halkett, eſq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the iſland of Tobago.

Whitehall, Oct. 29. Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh, the Duke of Portland, Lord Hawkeſbury, Lord Hobart, Charles Yorke, Henry Addington, Lord Glenbervie, Thomas Wallace, Edward Golding, and Thomas Maitland, eſqrs. appointed the Majeſty's commiſſioners for the affairs of India.—Rev. J. Brereton, M. A. appointed a prebendary of Salisbury cathedral, *vice* Burgeſs, now biſhop of Briſtol.

Dublin-caſtle, Nov. 1. William Downes, chief juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy-council of Ireland.

War-office, Nov. 1. *Barracks.* James Taſſt, eſq. late an aſſiſtant-deputy-quarter-maſter-general in America, to be barrack-maſter at the Bahamas, *vice* Carre, dec. To be barrack-maſters in Great Britain: John Brown, eſq. captain in the 5th battalion of Reſerve; John Macdonald, eſq. late of the Regiment of the Iſles, *vice* Crichton, reſigned; and Charles Wright, eſq. captain on half-pay of the 72d foot. To be deputy-barrack-maſters in Great Britain: Thomas Halls, lieutenant of retired Marines, and Launcelot Hayman.

War-office, Nov. 3. *Brevet.* Lieut.-col. Richard Thomas Nelſon, on half-pay of the late Eſſex Fencibles, to be colonel in the Army.—His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the following officers of the Eaſt India Company's Forces to take rank by Brevet in his Majeſty's Army in the Eaſt Indies only: To be major-generals, Col. Richard Lucas, and Col. Kennath Mackenzie; to be lieutenant-colonels, Majors John Charles Witter, John Bell, and John Arthur Tanner; to be majors, Captains James Robertſon, and John Griffith.—*Staff.* To be inſpecting field-officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps, with the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonels in the army, ſo long only as they ſhall hold the ſaid appointments, viz. Col. John Gordon Cuming, of the late Inverneſs Fencibles, and — Blakeney, eſq. late major of the 23d foot.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon Thomſon Forſter, from half-pay, to be ſurgeon to the forces.

War-office, Nov. 5. *Barracks.* Nathaniel Forſter, lieutenant on half-pay of the late Loyal Sheffield Regiment, to be a barrack-maſter in Great Britain. John Geo. Bell, lieutenant in the Leiceſterſhire Militia, to be a deputy-barrack-maſter in G. Britain.

Dublin-caſtle, Nov. 7. Right Hon. St. George Daly, one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, appointed one of the juſtices of the Court of King's Bench, *vice* Right Hon. Wm. Downes, appointed chief juſtice of the ſaid court.—James M'Clelland, eſq. ſolicitor-general in Ireland, appointed one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, *vice* Daly.—William Conyngham Plunkett, eſq. one of his Majeſty's counſel at law, appointed

pointed his Majesty's solicitor-general in Ireland, *vice* M'Clelland.

St. James's, Nov. 9. Right Hon. Thomas Lord Pelham, sworn chancellor of the duchy and county-palatine of Lancaster, *vice* Earl of Liverpool, resigned.

War-office, Nov. 9. *Staff.* Capt. William Samuel Currey, of the 86th foot, to be deputy-quarter-master-general to the forces serving in both the Canadas, with the rank of major in the army.—*Hospital-staff.* Surgeon George Heatherley, from the 37th foot, to be garrison-surgeon of St. Lucia. Surgeon David Hutcheson, from the 68th foot, to be apothecary to the forces.

Downing-street, Nov. 12. Hon. Henry Pierrepont, appointed his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary at the Court of Stockholm.

Whitehall, Nov. 12. Rev. Walter King, D. D. to be a prebendary of Canterbury, *vice* Busby, resigned.

War-office, Nov. 15. *Staff.* John Hoffay, to be an assistant-commissary of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces. William Fisher, to be assistant-commissary of stores, provisions, and forage on home service.

Whitehall, Nov. 16. Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson (commonly called Lord Hawkesbury), summoned to the House of Peers, by the style and title of Baron Hawkesbury, of Hawkesbury, co. Glouc.

War-office, Nov. 17. Lieut.-gen. his Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be colonel in chief of the King's German Legion.—*Brevet.* Major Wm. Kent, of the 10th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.—*Staff.* Major Lachlan M'Quarrie, of the 86th foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the forces lately serving in Egypt, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. Lieut.-col. Henry Cuyler, on half-pay of the 27th foot, to be an inspecting field-officer of yeomanry and volunteer corps, *vice* Dodd, resigned. Rev. George Clarke, to be chaplain to the Royal Military Asylum.—*Garrison.* Surgeon Alexander Straith, from the 2d garrison-battalion, to be extra-garrison-surgeon of Gibraltar, *vice* Pym, promoted.—*Hospital-staff.* Surgeons H. S. Worth, and W. North, sen. from half-pay, to be surgeons to the forces. Surgeon James Rogers, from the 4th garrison-battalion, to be surgeon to the forces serving in Ireland, *vice* Peile, promoted. To be surgeons to the divisions of Light Infantry Militia in Ireland: 1st division, Assistant-surgeon S. L. Steele, from the 89th foot; 2d, Assistant-surgeon Alexander Boyle, from the 62d foot; 3d, Assistant-surgeon John Hennin, from the 3d dragoons.

Whitehall, Nov. 19. Right Hon. Henry Addington, George Thynne, esq. (commonly called Lord George Thynne), Nathaniel Bond, William Brodrick, and Edward Golding, esqrs. appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. Henry J. Todd, appointed, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, keeper of the archiepiscopal records at Lambeth palace, *vice* Topham, dec.

Rev. S. Picart, M.A. and Rev. Mr. Garbett, appointed senior and junior masters of Hereford school.

Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, elected head-master of Wisbech free-school.

Rev. James Barmby, M.A. elected master of Bradford grammar-school, co. York.

Rev. Dr. Hemmings, elected master of the endowed free school at Hampton, co. Middlesex, *vice* Kilsha.

Rev. Thomas Waters, and his wife, elected master and mistress of Emanuel hospital, Westminster, *vice* Rev. William Beloe, resigned.

Mr. J. B. Sale, appointed one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel-royal, *vice* Champness, dec.

Mr. Robert Whincop, appointed town-clerk of Lynn, Norfolk, *vice* his uncle, dec.

Mr. Francis Hobler, elected clerk to the Lord Mayor of London, and Mr. J. D. Hooper, assistant-clerk, *vice* Wm. Lewis Newman, esq. and his son, Mr. Robert Newman, resigned.—Mr. Michael John Fitzpatrick, elected principal clerk, and Mr. W. Beresford assistant-clerk, to the sitting Aldermen at Guildhall, *vice* Hobler and Hooper. Mr. George Porter, elected third assistant-hall-keeper at Guildhall, *vice* Nichols, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Sperling, M.A. Lammarsh R. Essex, *vice* Hurlock.

Rev. Brownlow Villiers Layard, Uffington R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Thomas Cantley, B. D. Stratford St. Mary R. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Herring, M. A. Ringstead St. Peter and St. Andrew R. Norfolk.

Rev. Charles Bethune, M. A. Wanstrow R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Horatio Dashwood, B. A. Caistor St. Edmund with Markethall R. Norfolk.

Rev. George Preston, M. A. Briston V. Norfolk.

Rev. John Hopworth, M. A. Gunton R. with Hanworth V. annexed, and Suffield R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Sedgwick, B. A. Mirfield V. co. York, *vice* Cookson, dec.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, rector of Wotton, Surrey, collated to Chichester archdeaconry; and Rev. John Pratt, of Orpington, Sedlescumb R. Sussex; both *vice* Allaeke, dec.

Rev. James Fielding, Wonersh V. Surrey, *vice* Hill, dec.

Rev. John Rush, LL. B. Hartwell cum Hampden R. Bucks.

Rev. Wm. Gimingham, M. A. St. Dionis Backchurch R. London, *vice* Lynch, dec.

Rev. Joshua Hird, M. A. Manxton R. Hants, *vice* Hawtrey, dec.

P. 993, l. 16. The late Rev. Timothy Mangles was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1791; M. A. 1795.

P. 995, first paragraph, r. "At Ponder's End, Enfield, aged 67, the Rev. S. Aliston, &c. He was buried with his wife and children in the churchyard at Edmonton." His small library, chiefly of divinity books by writers of his own persuasion, was purchased by auction, at high prices, by the students of Lady Huntingdon's college at Chesthunt, Herts.

Births.

Sept. 8. AT Jamaica, the lady of Lieut.-gen. Nugent, lieutenant-governor of that island, a daughter.

19. The Queen of Sardinia, two princesses, whom the Pope baptised, on the following day, by the names of Maria-Theresa and Marianna.

Lately, in Merrion-square, Dublin, the Countess of Meath, a son.

At Tramore-lodge, near Waterford, the wife of Edward Lee, esq. M.P. a daughter.

At Walthamstow-house, Essex, the wife of Col. Robert Wigram, M. P. a son.

Lady Catharine Barlow, a son.

In Bedford-street, Covent-garden, Mrs. Lichfield, of Covent-garden theatre, a son.

Oct. 26. At Aberdeen, the wife of Col. Gilbert, a son.

27. At Northwick-park, co. Worcester, Lady Caroline Rushout, a daughter.

29. In Duchess-street, Portland-place, Mrs. Gore, a son.

30. At Widdial-hall, Herts, Lady Charlotte Howard, a daughter.

At Guernsey, the lady of Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez, a son.

The wife of Nicholas Sykes, esq. of Cottingham, a daughter.

31. The lady of the Hon. Col. Vaughan, M. P. a son.

Nov. 2. Mrs. Carstairs, of Stratford-green, Essex, a daughter.

At his house in Baker-street, Portman-square, the wife of Major Davison, a daugh.

4. At the house of John Woolmore, esq. in Queen-square, the wife of Joshua S. S. Smith, esq. of Hampton-court-green, a son.

At his house in Devonshire-place, the wife of John Tunno, esq. a daughter.

5. Lady Viscountess Falkland, a son.

6. At the Earl of Suffolk's, at Charton, Viscountess Andover, a daughter.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of Richard Butler, esq. a daughter.

7. At Tregenna castle, co. Cornwall, the wife of Samuel Stephens, esq. a son.

8. At Ingestree, in Kent, the Countess Talbot, a son.

10. At Flower-place, Surrey, the lady of the Hon. George Nevill, a son.

13. In York-street, the lady of the Hon. E. J. Turnour, a still-born son.

At Bart-house, in Argyllshire, the wife of Col. M'Alister, of Roshill, a son.

14. At Grange, near Wakefield, co. York, Lady Amelia Raye, a son.

In Mountjoy-square, Dublin, the wife of Thomas Taylor Rowley, esq. a son.

15. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of Gen. Hope, a son.

16. The wife of Dr. Powell, of Essex-street, Strand, a son.

17. At his house at Richmond, the wife of Wm. Hudson, esq. a son and heir.

18. In Russell-square, the wife of David Bevan, esq. a daughter.

19. In Great James-street, the wife of Henry Revell Reynolds, esq. a daughter.

In Upper Brook-st. Lady Wilton, a son.

20. The wife of Joseph York, esq. of the Treasury, a son.

21. The lady of Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. a daughter.

22. At Twickenham, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. A. Brodie, a daughter.

In Hinde-street, Manchester-square, the wife of Tho. Grimston Estcourt, esq. a son.

24. At her house in Lower Grosvenor-street, Lady Amherst, a son.

Marriages.

Oct. 24. AT Gretham, Rev. Francis Arden, to Miss Pinkard, of Bletling.

25. Rev. Edward Linzee, of Charlton, Kent, to Miss Warner, of Hornsey.

26. At Guernsey, Jas. Curtis, esq. forgeon of the 5th garrison-battalion, to Miss Cowdall.

27. At Bingley, co. York, Capt. Charles Jones, of the 18th light dragoons, to the only daughter of J. A. Busfield, esq. of Myrtle-grove, near Bradford.

29. At Croydon, Surrey, Wm. Wilcocks, esq. of Norwich, to the widow of the late Samuel Chollett, esq. of Croome.

31. D'Oyly Saunders, esq. of Coatbank, co. York, to Miss Susannah Briggs, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

Nov. . . . . At Lambeth palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, R. E. Duncombe Shafto, esq. to Miss Eden, daughter of Sir John E. bart.

Gilbert Alder, esq. of Laytonstone, Essex, to Mrs. Alder, of Devonshire-street.

Rev. Charles Isherwood, M. A. fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, to Mrs. Brown, of Knottingley.

At Twickenham, James Mackenzie, esq. of the Isle of Wight, to Miss Gorsling.

Nov. 1. By special licence, Wm. Tatton Egerton, esq. of St. James's-square, Tatton park, in Cheshire, and Wheton Shaw, near Stockport, and M. P. for the county of Chester, to Miss Charlotte-Clara Payler, of Ilden, near Canterbury.

At Kensington, George Ault, esq. of Chelsea, to the Hon. Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Hon. Wm. M. brother to the Earl of Dunmore.

At Hillingdon, George Hale, esq. of Charter-house-square, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Wilbe-

Rev.

Rev. Chriſtopher Smear, of Froſtenden, Suffolk, to the only daughter of the Rev. Charles Buckle, of Worlingworth.

3. Mr. Silver, of Bedford-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to the only daughter of Wm. Clarke, eſq. of Newport, in the Iſle of Wight.

3. At Edgbaſton, Rd. Adolphus Armſtrong, eſq. captain in the 9th battalion of the Army of Reſerve, to Miſs Champion, daughter of John C. eſq. of Briſtol.

5. At Streatley, Berks, Rev. E. Evans, M A. vicar of Dymock, co. Glouceſter, to the Hon. Miſs Bradſhaw.

6. At Berlin, Francis-James Jackſon, eſq. envoy-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary at that Court, to Mademoiſelle de Dorville, dau. of the Lord Steward of the Court of the late Q. Elizabeth of Pruſſia.

7. At Ringwood, Hants, Mr. William Hamper, of Deritend, near Birmingham, to Jane, youngeſt daughter of the late Wm. Sharpe, eſq. of Newport, Iſle of Wight.

8. At Hackney, Thomas Solly, eſq. of St. Mary-Axe, to the eldeſt daughter of Benjamin Travers, eſq. of Clapton.

10. By ſpecial licence, the Earl of Belvidere, to Miſs M Cay, daugh. of the Rev. James M'C. of Phibſborough, co. Dublin.

11. Major James Alſton, to Charlotte, youngeſt daughter of the late Jas. Stewart, eſq. of Urrard.

12. Jacob Phillips, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Barry, of Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, ſiſter to Sir Edw. B. of R. N.

15. Mr. Owen, attorney, of Bartlet's-buildings, Holborn, to Miſs Catherine Dabbs, daughter of the Rev. John D. of Seckington, co. Warwick.

16. Rev. Daniel Wilſon, of St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, to the eldeſt daught. of Wm. Wilſon, eſq. of Nether-Worton, co. Oxford.

17. Robert Mitchell Robinſon, eſq. of Witham, Eſſex, to Miſs Salter, daugh. of the Rev. P. S. rector of Shenfield, in ſame co.

18. At Mr. Cheyne's, Bonnington-Brae, near Leith, Capt. Wm. Wilkinſon, R. N. to Miſs Cheyne.

19. At Layton, Eſſex, Wm. Curtis, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, banker, eldeſt ſon of Sir Wm. C. bart. to Miſs Lear, daughter of George L. eſq. of Laytonſtone.

At Deal, Lord Viſcount Mahon, eldeſt ſon of Earl Stanhope, to the Hon. Catherine-[illegible]cy Smith, 2d dau. of Ld. Carrington.

By ſpecial licence, at Col. Stanley's, in Pall Mall, John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, eſq. of Rokeby-park, co. York, to Miſs Stanley.

Rev. G. Thackery, one of the maſters of Eton ſchool, to Miſs Carbonnell.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, to Miſs Hughes, of Plumſtead, Eſſex.

23. Capt. G. Hagar, of the Bedford militia, to Miſs Sophia Wood, of Briſtol.

24. Sebaſtian Friday, jun. eſq. to Miſs Bolton, of Pinner, Middleſex.

DEATHS.

1802. *Dec.* ... AT Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, John Kennedy, eſq. aſſiſtant-ſurgeon on that eſtabliſhment.

Dec. 17. At Calcutta, Mr. Bradley; of whom the following account is given in the Calcutta Poſt, Dec. 24: "The death of this gentleman having occaſioned a variety of reports relative to the melancholy event, we embrace this early opportunity of laying a correct ſtatement of the affair before the publick. Mr. Bradley, together with three of his friends, dined with the maſter of the orphan-ſchool at Howrah, on Friday. The room in which they dined was the upper ſtory of one of the towers of the ſchool-houſe. All the glaſs windows, except one, and the doors alſo, were cloſed. Immediately after dinner, about nine o'clock, Mr. B. roſe from his chair, and was ſeen by a gentleman preſent, who ſuppoſed the open window led to the main terrace of the building, to ſtep over the low railing of that window. No other perſon obſerved this circumſtance. About a minute after, ſome one aſked, Where is Mr. Bradley? And on obſerving the door was ſtill ſhut, the maſter of the houſe was inſtantly ſeized with the moſt dreadful apprehenſions. Theſe were ſoon realized—for, deſcending with the utmoſt haſte into the area below, he found the mangled corpſe of his friend, who a few minutes before was in perfect health, engaged in intereſting converſation reſpecting a mercantile ſpeculation. The writer of this article is certain, from his knowledge of Mr. Bradley's pecuniary circumſtances, his ſtrength of mind, the compoſure with which he roſe from his ſeat at the fatal moment, that his death was purely accidental, and that he only deſigned to go out upon the terrace of the houſe, when the unfortunate accident took place."

1803. *March* 12. Near Katchhowrah fort, to the North of Bengal, Major Robert Nairne, of the 8th regiment of Native Cavalry, and ſon of the late Robert N. eſq. formerly ſecond in council at Fort Marlborough. He was killed by a ſhot from a match-lock, while leading on his regiment againſt a rebellious Zemindar.

May 8. At Iſlington, in her 56th year, Mrs J. Elliot.

July 22. On board the Ceſt Volant, prize to his Majeſty's ſhip Vanguard, at Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 19, Mr. Geo. Duval, only ſon of Lewis D. eſq. of Teignmouth, co. Devon.

July 26. At Roſetta, in Egypt, Capt. Hayes, of the Royal Engineers, his Majeſty's reſident in Lower Egypt for the protection and management of our national concerns in that country, and ſon of Horace Hayes, eſq. a commiſſioner of the Tax-office. On the evacuation of Egypt by our forces, he was placed in the above confidential

confidential ſituation, with the local rank of major, by Gen Stuart, who diſcovered in him a ſuperiority of zeal and talent, which marked him out as the fitteſt object for conducting ſo important a truſt, though, at that time, he was little more than 21 years of age. From the commencement of the recent broils in Egypt to the cloſe of his exemplary career, this amiable and gallant youth evinced ſuch a firmneſs of character, ſuch a ſtrength of wiſdom and judgment, under circumſtances the moſt arduous, as are rarely attained in the ſhort ſpace of time to which Heaven has been pleaſed to limit his valuable life. As an engineer, he attracted the notice, and won the eſteem, of his commanders in St. Domingo, in Holland, and in Egypt. The diſtreſs of his worthy family may be eaſier imagined than deſcribed; nor, indeed, can the untimely loſs of ſo promiſing and ſo uſeful a public ſervant be conſidered unintereſting by any one at a period like the preſent, when the exiſtence of our empire muſt depend upon the exertion of ſuch enviable qualifications as were ſo bountifully beſtowed by Providence upon the ſubject of this melancholy narrative.

30. After a few days illneſs, at Lynwood plantation, in the Miſſiſippi territory, aged 54, Mr. Sutton Bankes, a very reſpectable planter, many years reſident in that province, and youngeſt ſon of the late Robert B. gent. of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

Aug. .... In his 37th year, Mr. George Taylor, who in the early part of his life ſerved his Majeſty in a man of war, and was in the action under Sir George Rodney, and at the relief of Gibraltar. At the cloſe of the war, in 1783, he returned to that ſcientific line of life for which he ſeemed deſigned by Nature. From infancy he had not only a ſtrong propenſity to muſick, but was a capital performer on various inſtruments, as was well known at our Theatres, where he frequently played the baſſoon. Having a military turn, he joined the Aſſociation of St. Margaret and St. John, Weſtminſter, in 1796, in which he continued till their diſſolution in 1801. In 1794, by the death of his father, who had been alſo a celebrated performer on the French horn, &c. and who kept the tap-houſe to Elliot's brewhouſe, in York-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. T. was admitted to ſucceed him. About ſix months ago he was afflicted with a dropſy, which, in ſpite of medical aſſiſtance, continued to increaſe till it put an end to his exiſtence, leaving a widow and four young children. The affliction in which Mrs. T. was involved by the loſs of an affectionate huſband, the weight of a young family, and the management of an extenſive buſineſs, were more than her feeble frame could bear; ſhe ſurvived her huſband but three weeks, and four fine young children are left orphans. Mrs. T. was one of the daughters of the late Thomas Lockett, of Princes-ſtreet, Drury-lane, ſmith to his Majeſty, a moſt chearful man, and generally ſinging while at his work. The King frequently liſtened to his ſong when he was at work in the Queen's houſe, and often joined him in familiar converſation. One day his Majeſty perceived that he was much diſtreſſed, and kindly aſked the cauſe. Lockett informed him, that, a few nights before, his dwelling-houſe had been conſumed by fire, and himſelf, wife, and five children, had barely time to eſcape, without cloaths to cover them. His Majeſty aſked if he was inſured. 'Not a ſhilling!' replied Lockett. The King, with that paternal affection for which he is ſo remarkable to ſuffering humanity, ſtretched out his hand to him: "There is ſomething to alleviate your diſtreſs," giving him a bank-note for 100l. This happened when the late Mrs. T. was an infant under two years of age.

Aug. 10. In New York, of the yellow fever, Capt. Wrangham, of the Gipſey, of Hull. His mate and two of the crew died on the preceding day.

24. At Port Royal, in Jamaica, in his 30th year, Mr. George Coppard, purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip Belleruphon, and ſon of the Rev. Mr. C. of Haſtings, Suſſex.

At Milan, aged 68, the celebrated Abbé Felix Fontana, formerly natural philoſopher to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and director of the Ducal Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory at Florence.

Sept. .... At Moſt, in Norway, on his return to Europe from Manilla, Peter Everard Camper, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late diſtinguiſhed Anatomiſt of that name, who died at the Hague, April 7, 1789.

Sept. 8. At Cambridge, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Kenrick, wife of the Rev. Jarvis K. vicar of Chilham, Kent, daughter of Mr. Seward, brewer in London, and ſiſter of the late Wm. Seward, eſq. F. R. S. She had been to viſit her ſon James, fellow-commoner at Jeſus college, and had taken a lodging in Jeſus-lane, where ſhe died of a paralytic affection, which ſeized her one night after her return home from ſpending the evening in the college.

23. At the Moravian ſchool in Mirfield, near Leeds, Chriſtian Mydowe, a native of the iſland of Otaheite, in the South Seas; ſuppoſed to be in the 17th or 18th year of his age. It appears, from a number of concurrent circumſtances, that he had lived ſome time with the Miſſionaries at Mattavia Bay, previous to leaving his own country, and had received from them ſome inſtruction both in the uſe of letters, and the principles of Chriſtianity. The Cornwall, Capt. Blyth, a South-whaler, happening to touch at the iſland, this young adventurer entered on-board, with a view, as he expreſſed it, "to viſit the land where the ſhips came from,

from, and to ſee King George." Sailing from thence, they made to the Spaniſh coaſt, and, on their return, touched again at Otaheite, from whence they brought alſo another native, of the name of Oly (whoſe death is alſo recorded in p. 1088). Shortly after their arrival in England, Mydowe made a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence to the South Seas. On his return to England a ſecond time, he was fortunately found and recognifed by ſome of the Miſſionary Society in London, who generouſly placed him, along with his countryman Oly, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Okely, at the Moravian ſchool in Mirfield, where he made conſiderable progreſs in learning. Some time previous to his death, he laboured under a variety of complaints (occaſioned probably by the viciſſitudes of our climate), which terminated a life diſtinguiſhed by correct conduct, and moſt amiable diſpoſitions. The day before his death he was, at his own requeſt, initiated into the Chriſtian church by baptiſm, expreſſing his faith and confidence in the animating hopes inſpired by the Chriſtian religion.

Oct.... At the Prince William Henry hotel, Plymouth-dock, aged 20, Joſeph Neville, eſq. fifth ſon of —— Neville, eſq. of Badſworth-hall, Yorkſhire; a young gentleman of perfect ſuavity of manners, and beloved by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. In the courſe of a few ſhort years this unfortunate family, as reſpectable as any in the county of York, has loſt five ſons and a daughter, arrived at the age of maturity, viz. Lieutenant Neville, of the Queen's, or 2d regiment of foot, who fell in the battle of the glorious 1ſt of June, under Earl Howe, when doing duty, as a marine officer, with the 2d, or Queen's regiment; Captains John and Brownlow Neville fell, both belonging to the guards, in Holland; Capt. Cavendiſh Neville, alſo of the guards, was taken ill at Malta, on his paſſage to Egypt, to join the army there, but lived long enough to arrive home and breathe his laſt ſigh in the arms of his ſorrowing family at Badſworth-hall; Capt. Martin Neville, who was promoted to the rank of maſter and commander, for his gallantry as lieutenant, in boarding and carrying, with the boats of the Urania, in the late war, and ſome other ſhips' boats, a French ſhip of war, La Chevrette, in which he received three ſevere wounds in a perſonal conflict with the French captain, who fell in the action: after which promotion he ſailed to the Weſt Indies, with diſpatches, in the Port Mahon, of 18 guns, a few months ſince, and died in the Bay of Honduras of the yellow fever, caught from ſome French priſoners in that part of the world. A beautiful young lady, a daughter of Mr. Neville, died a few years ſince of a fever. To thoſe who knew and could appreciate their worth, the family of the Nevilles, of Badſworth-hall, were amiable in the higheſt degree of excellence. The feelings of the parents may be eaſier felt than expreſſed.

Aged 81, Mr. John Aſhlin, of Broxholme, near Lincoln, farmer.

At his houſe at Queenwood-hill, Surrey, T. B. H. Sewell, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, and lieutenant-colonel of the late Surrey Fencible Cavalry.

Oct. 2. At New York, in his 82d year, Mr. John Adams, one of the firſt promoters of the American Revolution. The bells of the town tolled for half an hour; and the clergy, ſtate-officers, public functionaries, and foreign conſuls, were invited, by public advertiſement, to attend the funeral proceſſion. By his death the American States have loſt one of the oldeſt, moſt firm, and moderate ſupporters of their independence, and England one of its moſt ſteady friends in that country. After the death of the great Waſhington, the Engliſh party looked up to Adams as their chief, though, at the age of 82, at which he died, the energies of moſt men are ended. Mr. A. was the firſt American embaſſador in this country, where, with a true Republican ſimplicity, and in a manner ſuitable to the embarraſſed finances of his country, he reſided in the firſt floor of a bookſeller in Piccadilly, and afterwards as a lodger in Leiceſter-fields. He was a man of conſiderable abilities; and his "Hiſtory of Republicks," if not a firſt-rate production, is full of information, and, among the latter efforts of that ſpecies of literature, ranks high. Many of the opponents of Mr. Jefferſon wiſhed to ſee Mr. Adams preſident a ſecond time; but now, when his are cloſed for ever, their eyes will be all directed to Mr King, which, by leaving them undivided, will probably give them more effect than if he had been alive. Mr. A. died juſtly regretted and eſteemed by all wiſe and moderate men.

4. At Annan, in Scotland, where he was in quarters with the Dumfrieſſhire Yeomanry Cavalry, after a few hours illneſs, aged in his 28th year, James Kirkpatrick, eſq. ſurgeon in Dumfries.

9. At Aberdeen, aged 36, Lieut.-col. Jn. M'Jones, late of the 2d foot.

13 —— Hollingworth, a faithful ſervant, for 16 years, to Meſſrs. Brice and Co. dyers, at Old Ford, Eſſex, coming behind the Enfield ſtage, where he could hardly find footing, and ſpeaking to Huſton, a lad of 14, on the top of the coach, was, by a ſudden turn, thrown under the hind-wheel, which went over and cruſhed his head in ſo dreadful a manner that he died the next day in Edmonton work-houſe, leaving a wife and 5 children, for whom a handſome ſubſcription has been ſince made.

14. In his 63d year, after a long illneſs, Rev. John Richards, of Longbredy, Dorſet.

At

At Mirfield, near Leeds, in the Moravian ſchool there, in the 19th or 20th year of his age, Joſeph Oly, a native of the iſland of Otaheite. It appears, from many circumſtances, that he was a relation of Pomare (the Otoo of Capt. Cook), the king of his country; but from the abominable levity of ſexual intercourſe in that iſland, it is difficult to aſcertain the exact degree of conſanguinity. However, from his own account, and that of his late companion Chriſtian Mydowe, whoſe death we have already announced (ſee p. 1087), as well as other accounts come to hand, it appears beyond a doubt that he was one of the nobility or nobility of that country. He lived, it ſeems, ſome months with the Miſſionaries at Mattavia Bay, with whom he was well acquainted, and uſed frequently to mention them by name, particularly a Mr. Bromhall, in whoſe apartment he reſided. A Spaniſh brig, prize to the Cornwall and Betſey, South-whalers, belonging to the port of London, touching at Otaheite, in February 1709, on her way to Port Jackſon, he was perſuaded to embark in her with another Otaheitean youth of the name of Dididee, who afterwards died of a ſpitting of blood in London. In this ſhip he ſailed to the whale-fiſhery, and afterwards came to London, from whence he made a voyage to the Weſt Indies; on his return, he was found out by his countryman Mydowe, who hearing from a ſailor he accidentally met in Wapping, that a countryman of his was on-board a ſhip in the river, took a boat, and on meeting they recognized each other, and came together to town, where Mydowe had already met with friends in ſome members of the Miſſionary Societies. After a ſtay of ſome time in London, they were both generouſly placed, by that Society, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Oxley, in Mirfield, with a view to their inſtruction in uſeful branches of learning, and alſo in the truths of the Chriſtian religion, and finally to be ſent home again, qualified to be of uſe to their benighted country. Their progreſs in learning was pleaſing; but though they evinced ſufficient, it may even be ſaid acute capacities, it was difficult to make them attend to thoſe *minutiæ* which children muſt go through before they can read and write, though there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, had Providence prolonged their lives, this difficulty would in time have been overcome. Oly had been for ſome months back labouring under a pulmonary conſumption, which baffled all the efforts of art. He bore his illneſs with exemplary patience and met death with that ſerenity and compoſure which nothing can give but a truly Chriſtian and believing hope in the efficacy of our holy religion. At his own requeſt he was baptiſed about three weeks ago, and named Joſeph, in honour of his patron, the worthy Joſeph Hardcaſtle, eſq. treaſurer to the Miſſionary Society; after which time he gradually grew weaker, but ſenſible to the laſt moment; teſtifying his gratitude to all around him for their kindneſs, and alſo his full reliance upon entering hereafter into "another and a better world."

17. At Stafford, W. Fieldhouſe, eſq. mayor of that town.

18. At Stonehouſe, near Plymouth, the Hon. Miſs Suſan De Courcy, third daughter of Lord Kinſale, of Ireland.

In his 75th year, the Rev. John Prior, B. D. vicar of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, and of Packington. He was a native of Swithland, where his father (who was ſteward to Sir Joſeph Danvers, bart.) died in 1767, at the age of 80. Mr. P. was of Chriſt college, Cambridge; B. D. there 1788; curate of Quorndon and Woodhouſe 1758—1763; vicar of Aſhby 1783; and of Packington, by diſpenſation, 1793. He held alſo the donative-curacy of Wilneſley, co. Derby; and was maſter of the free-ſchool at Aſhby, where he reſided till his death. The vicarage houſe he had entirely rebuilt, and let on leaſe. Mr. Prior, among many other good qualities, was an excellent mathematician; and to his abilities the County of Leiceſter was indebted for an excellent map, from an actual ſurvey taken 1775—1777, and publiſhed in 1778. See Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, III. x.

19. At Springkell, in his 35th year, Michael Stewart Maxwell, eſq.

At Willoughton, in her 89th year, Mrs. Grace Roſe.

20. Mr. Ingleby, hoſier, of Hinckley.

At Buxton, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 74th year, Benjamin Ferrand, eſq. of St. Ive's, near Bingley, many years major in the 1ſt Weſt York militia.

21. The eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. Tripp, grocer, at Bleadon, co. Somerſet, had her cloaths unfortunately ſet on fire, and was ſo dreadfully burnt that ſhe died on the ſpot, in the greateſt agony. Her couſin, Mr. W. Tripp, aged about 20, was ſo deeply affected by the melancholy event, as to be immediately ſeized with a moſt violent paroxyſm of frenzy, under the ſad influence of which, he deſtroyed himſelf.

22. In Charter-houſe-ſquare, in her 83d year, Mrs. Suſannah Fry, widow of Joſeph Fry, M. D. late of Great Marlow, Bucks.

In Manchester-buildings, Weſtminſter, in her 13th year, Caroline, eldeſt daugh. of T. W. Williams, eſq. of the Inner Temple.

At Brompton, near Chatham, Kent, in his 69th year, Mr. George Hutbert, maſter of the hotel there.

Near Inverneſs, in his 84th year, David Davidſon, eſq. of Cantray.

John Bell, eſq. quarter-maſter of the Ayrſhire regiment of militia.

At Kingſdale, James Stark, eſq.

23. At Dalnamain, co. Sutherland, in his

his 18th year, Enſign James Sutherland, late of the Caithneſs Highlanders.

At Waltham, co. Leiceſter, in her 73d year, Mrs. Jane Greenfield, relict of Mr. John G. of the ſame place.

24. In Weymouth-ſtreet, Miſs Mathew, daughter of the late Daniel M. eſq.

Miſs Margaret Street, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Robert S. of the White Hart at Chelmsford, Eſſex.

Of a fever, at Blanchington-park, the ſeat of Arthur Anneſley, eſq. in his 22d year, Mr. Daſhwood, eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Watkin D. bart. of Kirtlington-park, in Oxfordſhire.

Hope Wilkes, eſq. of Loſts, Eſſex.

In an advanced age, at Mowill, near Bridgnorth, Mr. Wm. Evans, ſteward to the late Lord Tracy, and to the preſent Charles Hanbury, eſq.

25. At Iſlington, Mrs. Anne Prieſtley, wife of Mr. Timothy P. (now a priſoner of war in Paris), nephew of the Rev. Joſeph Prieſtley, LL. D. now in America. She was a ward of Chancery at the time ſhe married Mr. P. who got into ſome difficulties with the Chancellor in conſequence of it.

In the prime of life, Mr. Myers, of Manchester, dryſalter.

In her 89th year, the wife of Mr. Thomas Bromby, of Hull, to whom ſhe had been married 63 years.

26 In child-bed, at the houſe of her ſiſter, Mrs. John Robins, Piazza, Covent-garden, Mrs. Webb, widow of the late Mr. T. R. Webb.

At his houſe in Brown-ſtreet, Lieut. John De la Touche, of the royal navy, in which he had ſerved 50 years, and was with Hawke at the memorable defeat of Conflans. He was 28 years a lieutenant; and, during the American war, was employed on that coaſt, until Admiral Darby commanded the Channel fleet, in whoſe ſhip he was firſt lieutenant; but, his patrons quitting the Admiralty, he remained unemployed ever after.

At Exton, aged 67, Samuel Reeve, eſq. ſteward to Col. Noel, and lately high ſheriff of the county of Rutland.

Mrs. Spragging, wife of Mr. Alderman S. of Newark, Notts.

At his ſeat, Trentham-hall, co. Stafford, in his 68th year, Granville Leveſon Gower, Marquis of Stafford, Earl Gower, Viſcount Trentham, Baron Gower, and K. G. He is ſucceeded by Earl Gower, his eldeſt ſon, who was married, 1785, to the Counteſs of Sutherland, now Marchioneſs of Stafford. The late Marquis was born Aug. 4, 1721; firſt married, in 1744, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Fazakerley, eſq.; ſecondly, Mar. 28, 1748, to Louiſa Egerton, daughter of Scrope Duke of Bridgewater. His Lordſhip was allied to many of the principal families in Great Britain, and formerly held ſome high ſituations of honour and truſt in his Majeſty's ſervice. In private life he was univerſally admired for his virtues, and his loſs will be very generally regretted. He was the laſt of the *political knot* which, about 40 years ago, were denominated the *Bloomſbury Gang*, from their leader, the old Duke of Bedford. It conſiſted of the Duke of Bedford, Lord Weymouth, late Marquis of Bath, Lord Sandwich, Mr. Rigby, and Earl Gower, afterwards Marquis of Stafford, powerfully abetted by the ſide-wind politicks of the then Earl Mansfield. They ruled his Majeſty's councils for many years, ſometimes with the Sovereign's choice, at others by taking the Cabinet by ſtorm. Junius came forth at the very moment the phalanx began to divide, and, by his ſingle hand, ſcattered them ſo that they were never able to rally.—The preſent Marquis of Stafford is probably the richeſt nobleman in England, having joined the Sutherland and the Egerton eſtates to the vaſt inheritances of his own family.

27. At Langford, Berks, aged 74, the Rev. Lewis Stephens, M. A. ſon of that learned and pious William Stephens, M. A. vicar of St Andrew's, Plymouth, who died in 1732. Bred at Weſtminſter, he went to Chriſt Church a canoneer ſtudent, under the patronage of Bp. Coneybeare, his father's friend, and became M. A. in 1753. He took the living of Semely, Wilts, which, in 1798, he reſigned from a conſcientious motive — getting old, unwilling to ſtop ſucceſſion in the college he ſo reſpectfully loved, and having a ſituation at Langford (as leſſee of one of the prebendal eſtates), where he reſided, to the delight of all around him. He united an elegant genius and a claſſical taſte with the character of a ſound Divine and true Chriſtian. His favourite accompliſhment was muſick, of the good old ſcientific ſort, the works of Corelli, Geminiani, and Handel, of which he was a complete maſter, touching the organ and harpſichord with all the brilliancy and correctneſs of Stanley, whoſe ſtyle he always conſidered to be the model of execution. But he "had muſick in himſelf;" for, his temper was remarkably ſerene and harmonious, and his converſation, lively and bland, ever attuned to it. The many who knew him lament his loſs with regret; no one more than he who offers this teſtimony, a token of affection, after the uninterrupted, increaſing, and happy friendſhip of 44 years.

T. P.

At Sandwich, Kent, in her 86th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Sayer, relict of the late George S. eſq. of that town (LX. 275), and eldeſt of the two daughters and coheireſſes of the late Rev. John Martin, vicar of St. Clement's in Sandwich. Her younger ſiſter, Mary, wife of the late Samuel Simmons, eſq. of Sandwich, died ſo long ago as the year 1752, aged 31.

In

In her 77th year, Mrs. Richards, relict of Capt. Francis R. of the R. N.

At Portſmouth, the wife of Lieut. James Pearce, of the Royal Marines, and daughter of the Hon. Mr. Roper.

At Goſport, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. R. Adams.

At his houſe at Alderton, in his 66th year, John Pytches, eſq.

At Harrow ſchool, in his 15th year, Soame Jenyns, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Geo. J. of Bottiſham-hall, co. Cambridge.

At his houſe in Park-ſtreet, in his 34th year, to the unſpeakable grief of a widow, left pregnant, and a family of nine children, Edward Applethwaite, eſq. late an eminent barriſter at Barbados

At the Plantation, in Yorkſhire, the lady of Gen. John Hale.

29. At his houſe at the Lightwoods, co. Stafford, aged 59, Jonathan Grundy, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Jonathan G. gent. of Wigſton Parva, co. Leiceſter. His character, both in public and private life, was conformable to the ſtricteſt principles of honour and integrity.

At his houſe at Lincoln, much regretted, Henry Thorold, eſq.

Mr. Charles Ruſſell, clerk to the ſeveral pariſhes within the rectory of Bath.

At Hanley caſtle, co. Worceſter, after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Elizabeth wife of Edmund Lechmere, eſq. daughter of —— Whitmore, and mother of Anthony Lechmere, born 1766.

At Glendoick, Scotland, Jn. Craigie, eſq.

30. At Bath, Major-general Ellis.

At Wonerſh, near Guildford, co. Surrey, aged 95, Grace dowager Lady Grantley, daughter of Sir Wm. Chapple, knt. judge of the King's Bench; married, 1741, to Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards created Lord Grantley, by whom ſhe had four ſons and one daughter.

At Leverington, in his 69th year, Spelman Swaine, eſq. deſcended from an antient family long ſettled in that pariſh. He married Dorothy daughter of Walter Robertſon, eſq. of Lynn, by whom he has left a numerous family.

After a few days illneſs, with which he was ſeized while preſiding at a ſale at the India-houſe, Sir Lionel Darell, bart. one of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, and colonel of the firſt regiment of Loyal Eaſt India Volunteers. Through the whole of his afflicting illneſs, his Brethren in the Direction evinced, in every poſſible way, their high ſenſe of his long tried worth, and the ſincerity of their regard; and when the ſcene was cloſed, they feelingly and liberally ordered every poſſible honour to be paid to his remains. The ſuperb ſtyle in which the remains of ſo diſtinguiſhed a character were expected to be depoſited in the tomb excited an infinite degree of curioſity among all ranks of perſons; and ſo anxious was the deſire to view the proceſſion, that the ſtreets leading from Temple-bar to the India-houſe were lined on each ſide with ſpectators at an early hour in the morning of Nov. 8, the day on which the funeral took place. The windows in Cornhill were crowded with ladies, and the tops of the houſes contiguous were covered with a multitude. About nine o'clock the carriages, &c. began to aſſemble; and, by half paſt ten, the coffin, covered with black velvet, richly adorned, was conveyed into the hearſe, from the India-houſe, by the private entrance. The calvacade begau to move in the following order: Three conſtables preceded to clear the way, followed by the light company of 1ſt reg. of E. I. Volunteers, each man having his muſket reverſed, and crape round his arm. After theſe, the grenadiers in the ſame manner; next, the maſter of the band, with drums muffled, and the band, playing a ſolemn dirge, and, at intervals, ſacred muſick, the notes of which were faſtened on their inſtruments. Ten horſemen with ſcarfs, and a plume of black feathers, followed, with two of the deceaſed's ſervants and two of the Lord Mayor's officers, leading the deceaſed's favourite horſe. The deceaſed's ſword, covered with crape, with his hat, military cockade, and boots, were faſtened to the ſaddle. Next in order were the remainder of the regiment, without arms, marching to ſlow time; the non-commiſſioned officers, ſubalterns, captains, &c. in the rear, according to their rank; the hearſe and ſix with ſable plumes; two mourning coaches and ſix, filled with mourners; the other was occupied by the remainder of Sir Lionel's family. The family-carriage, with two ſervants behind in mourning, and ſix private carriages, belonging to ſeveral of the Directors, finiſhed the proceſſion; which paſſed in the manner deſcribed to the family-vault at Richmond, the place of interment. The ſpectacle was grand and ſolemn. When the proceſſion reached Richmond, the marked and well-deſerved teſtimonies of reſpect to his character, and of deep and undiſſembled ſorrow for his death, which manifeſted themſelves in all ranks and conditions throughout that town and neighbourhood, were evidently the overflowing of the heart. Of the yet unabated ſuffering of his diſtracted family from this moſt unlooked-for calamitous ſeparation, no language can convey an adequate idea: while, by the ſtraggler in that place, whoſe wants his bounty has, in ſo many inſtances, actively ſought out and relieved; by the parent, whoſe ſolicitations in favour of his offſpring he has, in the exerciſe of his patronage as a Director, ſo often, generouſly, and delicately anticipated; by thoſe, with whom he was linked in friendſhip, and to whom he was ever ready to give ſubſtantial proofs thereof; and, it may with truth be ſaid by all,

all, for all in that partook in turn of his benignity, or of his courteſy, at leaſt; his loſs will be long ſeverely felt, and his memory held dear. He married a daughter of the late Timothy Tullie, eſq. of Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury, captain in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice; who died before him, and by whom he had three daughters, who ſurvive him.

31. In St. Mary's college, St. Andrew's, in his 15th year, George Hill, fourth ſon of Principal Hill.

LATELY, at Vienna, aged 65, M. Gabriel Senac de Meilhan, ſon of the late learned M. Senac, firſt phyſician to Louis the XVth. He was intendant of Valenciennes before the Revolution. His eſſay, intituled, "Conſiderations ſur l'Eſprit et les Mœurs," gained him much reputation. The late Empreſs of Ruſſia, Catharine II. ſettled a penſion on him of 6000 roubles, which was regularly paid till his death, and engaged him to write "Annals of Ruſſia."

At the vicarage-houſe at Cresford, aged 72, Rev. H. Newcome, nearly 40 years vicar of that pariſh, rector of Caſtell-Caereinion, co. Montgomery, and prebendary of St. Aſaph. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1750; M. A. 1754; brother to Peter N. rector of Shanley, Herts, who died 1797, and was ſucceeded by his brother's ſon. All his preferments are in the gift of the Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

At Birmingham, aged 64, Mr. J. Bramah, ſen. moulder of the Eagle foundery, where he had worked regularly upwards of 27 years.

At Willenhall, Mr. B. Beeby, braſs-founder, brother to the late J. B. eſq.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. R. Corbett, high-bailiff of the corporation.

At Solihull, Mr. Hopkins, an eminent florift, &c.

At Lyme, Dorſet, in his 70th year, Mr. Whincop, town-clerk; in which he is ſucceeded by his nephew.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Churton.

At Winchester, the wife of Ald. Mant.

At Brighthelmſtone, the relict of the well-known Smoaker Miles, bather to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. E. Phillips, vicar of Weſt Tarring, and rector of Patching, Suſſex; M. A. of Pembroke college, Oxford, 1751.

At Chicheſter, in a very advanced age, Rev. John Fowell, of Exeter college, Oxford; M. A. 1747; B. D. 1759; D. D. 1762; rector of Old Romney, 1763; which he reſigned 1765, for the ſinecure rectory of Eynsford, and of Hunton, which he reſigned the ſame year, and which is now held, *in commendam*, by the preſent Biſhop of London; alſo rector of Biſhopſbourne, by diſpenſation, with Chartham, Kent, 1764, to which he was preſented with the chapelry of Barham. His only daughter married the eldeſt ſon of Col. Tuffnell, of the Middleſex militia.

At Tugby, co. Leiceſter, Rev. William Fenwicke, ſon of the late Rev. John F. rector of Hallaton. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1788.

At Witney, aged 45, James Wright, eſq. late of Leiceſter, eldeſt ſon of J. W. eſq. of Lubbenham.

Aged 62, Mr. T. Lanham, 24 years gardener to T. Havers, eſq. of Thelton-hall, Norfolk, who has commemorated his long and faithful ſervices by erecting a monument over his grave.

Aged 27, Mr. Turner, of South Benfleet, co. Eſſex.

At Earles Colne, Mr. Algar, maſter of the free ſchool, many years clerk to the magiſtrates and commiſſioners of taxes.

At his houſe in Mawbey-place, in his 60th year, the Chevalier de Sainte Croix, a French emigrant of much celebrity. He was held in high eſteem by the late King of France, and was equally attached to his Sovereign; there was a mutual confidence between them, which had ſubſiſted ſeveral years. After the peace of 1783, the King intended him for his embaſſador to the Britiſh Court; but the parties and factions, which at that time prevailed in the French Cabinet, thwarted his Majeſty's intention. However, he has, at different times, been chargé des affaires and embaſſador to almoſt every Court in Europe. He ſpoke the Engliſh language with tolerable fluency, and wrote ſome tracts in that language. He was favourable to the conſtitution of 1791; and for a ſhort time was ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs: but, when the King was forcibly brought from Verſailles to Paris, he reſigned his ſituation, and ſoon afterwards came to England. He was held in conſiderable eſteem by the late Miniſtry, and was often conſulted by them. His knowledge and reading being very extenſive, his ſociety was much courted by the ſuperior claſſes. His perſonal manners were thoſe of the moſt polite and well-bred gentlemen. He was ſupported in England by the munificence of his friends; and it is believed he received ſome eleemoſinary benefits from perſons in England. He bore his misfortunes with ſingular good temper, and becoming magnanimity.

Nov..... Aged 92, the widow Smithergill, of Barnack, near Stamford, co. Linc.

At Melton Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Hudleſton, relict of the late Mr. Edward H.

Aged 69, at his farm near Idle Stop, the mother of Mr. Cartwright, of Bawtry, attorney at law.

Rev. T. Gabell, rector of St. Peter Cheeſehill and St. John's in Winchester.

In his 85th year, Jonathan Watſon, eſq. F. R. S. and formerly major of the Eaſt Suffolk militia.

Nov.

Nov. 1. In her 90th year, Mrs. Collett. Croſſing from her ſiſter, Mrs. Bracken's, in Paragon buildings, to Guinea-lane, Bath, an over-drove ox toſſed, gored, and trampled on her in ſo furious a manner as to occaſion her almoſt inſtant death.

At Weſt Monkton, co. Somerſet, the Rev. George Croſſman, LL.D. rector of that place, and of Blagdon, in the ſame county, prebendary of Wells, 1799, and in the commiſſion of the peace. He was of Chriſt Church; M. A. 1778; D. C. L. 1787. The patronage of the living of Weſt Monkton was in the family of Sanford many years, till the late incumbent, the Rev. James Sanford, ſold the property, and right of preſentation, to Fran. Geach, M. D. of the royal hoſpital at Plymouth, who preſented Dr. Croſſman, his nephew, to it. The part he took, 1800, in the controverſy between Mrs. H. More and Mr. Bere, his curate 17 years at Blagdon, whom he, in the end, diſmiſſed, may be ſeen in vol. LXXI. pp. 1113—1116, &c. &c.

At Exmouth, Devon, the wife of Henry Harford, eſq. of New Cavendiſh-ſtreet.

The infant daughter of G. Robinſon, eſq. of Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne.

In London, in his 33d year, after a few days illneſs, Mr. Nunn Davie, ſurgeon.

In his 23d year, Mr. William Moore Fauntleroy, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Fauntleroy, banker, in Berner's-ſtreet. Some account of this amiable young man, whom a conſumption brought to an untimely grave, after having taſted what are too often deemed the pleaſures of the world at an early period, and left them in full health and ſpirits, for more valuable purſuits, at the age of 20, cannot but be peruſed with pleaſure by the ſerious, and may be read with ſome advantage by the gay. To an elegant, though delicate form, was added an expreſſive and intereſting countenance: it was indeed an index to a mind wonderfully active, and of conſiderable capacity. He was ſtudious, but could not confine himſelf to any particular branch of knowledge. His propenſity was, to be generally informed. To accompliſh this, he read authors of all deſcriptions, and upon all ſubjects. Every day acquiring ſomething, and being happy in a retentive memory, he was in an eminent degree qualified for a pleaſant, and indeed inſtructive companion; for his remarks were often brilliant, ſometimes new, and always deſerving attention. When in full health, his vivacity was amazing; his bodily activity ſo extraordinary, in walking or running, as almoſt to exceed credibility. He poſſeſſed what is termed a high ſpirit; was open and generous (perhaps to a fault); a warm friend, where he fixed; fond of the gay, but often engaged voluntarily with the ſerious; irritable in temper only when he found he could not arrive at perfection in what he undertook. He had a great genius for drawing and painting in water-colours. Many happy likeneſſes he has taken from memory; and ſketched ſome humourous trifles, which never failed to excite laughter. At the age of 17 he read the works of Thomas Payne; and it was ſoon apparent (for he had no concealment of his ſentiments) that the poiſon of that writer had made ſome impreſſion; but, after having read Bp. Watſon's Apology, he expreſſed himſelf more ſettled in his opinion, than he was even before reading Payne. He ſuffered, with great patience, many months, from a complaint which had ſettled in his wriſt, and which threatened the loſs of his hand. After great care and prudent treatment, and when he was looking forward to ſome enjoyment of life, he caught a violent cold, which laid the foundation of that dreadful diſorder, to which he became a victim. He had, contrary to the general character of his complaint, a ſtrong idea that he ſhould not recover; yet, with this idea, when he was become ſo weak that he could ſcarcely walk, his mind continued alive, and he retained a cheerfulneſs ſeldom poſſeſſed by perſons ſenſible of danger. Aware of his father's extreme anxiety, he avoided complaining before him, always endeavouring to impreſs him with ſomething favourable; and would exult at his ſucceſs, when able to procure for his father, by his aſſumed chearfulneſs, a tranquil hour. Having once occaſioned his father to burſt into tears, by mentioning his little expectation of recovering, he began another ſubject; and from that time communicated his thoughts to his mother, telling her, as his weak ſtate would not admit of leſſening the cares and anxieties of his father, he could not bear the thought of again adding to them. His chief wiſh, he ſaid, was to die like Mr. Addiſon; and truſted, as he did not fear death, that he ſhould leave the world with the ſame calmneſs and reſignation. He had this wiſh ſo much at heart, that he told his ſiſter, that, if it ſhould pleaſe God to give him a knowledge of the time when he was to leave the world, he would ſend for her to ſit by him, and learn to die. Had it been the will of the Almighty to have ſpared this bloſſom "till Autumn did the ripen'd fruit demand," his life would, in all probability, have been highly valuable to ſociety; for only a mind diſpoſed to Virtue could aſpire to die the death of the righteous. It pleaſed that gracious Being who gave him life, to grant him the death he wiſhed. He expired, perfectly ſenſible, calm, and reſigned, without a groan or ſtruggle; his ſpirit left him, attended with the prayers of his parents, who were with him. Such piety and reſignation, in ſo young a man, whoſe proſpects in this life were flattering, ſurely deſerves

ſerves to be recorded. The affliction of his parents is great indeed! His remains were depoſited in the family vault, in Bunhill-fields, on the 16th, attended by numerous relatives and friends. He was brought up in the Eſtabliſhed Religion, though his anceſtors, by his father's ſide, were the greater part Diſſenters.

2. Suddenly, in his bed, of an aſthmatic complaint, Mr. Katenbeck, linen-draper at Edmonton; and, of a ſimilar complaint, juſt before him, his neighbour, Mr. Roberts, chinaman.

At Laycock abbey, the ſeat of the dowager Counteſs of Shrewſbury, after a very ſhort illneſs, Sir William Blount, bart. of Morley-hall, near Cleobury-Mortimer, co. Salop, and of Sedington, co. Worceſter. He was ſon to the late Sir Edward (who died in 1765), by Mary, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of James Lord Aſton of Forfar, by whom he had four ſons, whereof William, the ſecond, born 1768, ſucceeded him.

At Beckley, Suſſex, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Hooper, rector of that place, and of Hailſham, in the ſame county. He was B. C. L. of Univerſity college, Oxford, 1750; and married one of the daughters of Moſes Griffith, M. D. of London, and ſiſter to the Rev. Dr. G. rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, who died before him. The former living is in his own gift; the other in the family of Fagge.

At Charlton-Kings, co. Glouceſter, Dodington Hunt, eſq.

At Waddingham grange, near Lincoln, aged 77, Mr. Charles Slater, farmer, &c.

After a ſevere illneſs, the wife of Mr. James Flude, of Blaby, co. Leiceſter.

At Nettlebed, co. Oxford, in his 77th year, Mr. Timothy Phillips, builder, father-in-law to Mr. James Aſperne, the patriotic bookſeller, in Cornhill.

At Watford, Herts, Mr. Samuel Deacon, attorney.

While on a ſhooting-party at Clapton, co. Somerſet, William Wheadon, eſq. of Farway, Devon, captain of the Farway Volunteer Infantry. His much-lamented death is a new inſtance of the danger attending the uſe of double-barreled guns. He had fired at a woodcock, which he miſſed: for the purpoſe of marking the bird, he got on a piece of timber, and was there re-loading the barrel, when the gun ſlipped from the timber, and the other barrel went off, lodging the whole charge in his ſide. Mr. Salter, of Coombe, one of the party, who was within 20 yards, hearing the report, ran towards the ſpot, and met his friend ſtaggering towards him, covering the wound, from which the blood guſhed profuſely, with his hands. He then reclined on the graſs, and, in that ſituation, with a pencil ſketched his *will* on the back of a letter. He was taken to a neighbouring houſe; but the ableſt ſurgeons could render him no aſſiſtance; he died in about 14 hours, having borne, during that period, the moſt agonizing and excruciating ſufferings with incredible firmneſs. Mr. W. was a gentleman much eſteemed; one of the beſt ſhots in the county of Devon; and had generally been very cautious in the uſe of his fowling-piece.

Killed, in a duel with Lieut. Dulmage, of the Palatine Yeomanry Infantry, near Newbridge, co. Limerick, in Ireland, Francis Enraght, eſq. The parties fired by ſignal, and, on the firſt fire, the latter was mortally wounded, and expired on the ſpot.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Mary-Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of Lord Forbes, ſiſter to the Ducheſs of Athol, and wife of John Hay, eſq. banker, of Edinburgh.

3. At Bath, W. Briſtow, eſq.

At Billericay, in Eſſex, aged 89, Mrs. Pakenham, mother of Admiral John P.

At Heanor, co. Derby, in his 58th year, J. Sutton, gent.

Mrs. Croſkill, of Stamford, co. Lincoln; who had ſurvived her huſband a few weeks.

At Louth, where he had been a few days on a viſit to his ſon, in his 71ſt year, Mr. Goe, of Horncaſtle.

At his apartments in Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, aged about 43, Geo. Biggin, eſq. a gentleman of conſiderable literary and ſcientific acquirements; one of the truſtees of the Opera-houſe, and of Drury-lane theatre; and who ſome years ago aſcended with Lunardi and Mrs. Sage in a balloon. He went to bed the preceding night in good health: at four o'clock in the morning he aroſe and rang his bell; but, when the ſervant came, he was unable to ſpeak, and in little more than an hour expired. The ſudden death of this gentleman has excited the lively regret of ſeveral lovers of ſcience. Mr. B. was a ſingle man, in affluent circumſtances, and poſſeſſed a good eſtate at Coſgrove, in Northamptonſhire, through part of which the Grand Junction Canal was cut ſome years ago. A conſiderable portion of his time was ſpent on the Continent, in ſearch of ſcientific and uſeful information. Before the concluſion of laſt war he commenced a tour, which enabled him to reach the capital of France, as early or more ſo than the many who on the peace ſo eagerly hurried to Paris, to contemplate the mental as well as the political revolution it had undergone. Mr. Biggin ſtrenuouſly exerted himſelf to turn his ſcientific acquirements to account in the arts, and particularly agriculture and tanning, which recommended him to the intimate acquaintance of that truly noble encourager of uſeful arts the late Duke of Bedford; and a conſiderable part of Mr. B's time was ſpent at Woburn Abbey, where experiments

ments on the barks of different kinds of wood, gathered in the ſpring of 1798, were made, with a view to determine the proportions of the tanning principle they contained, and which, being afterwards printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, have, from their novelty and ability, been copied into nearly all the chemical and philoſophical works ſince publiſhed. Some errors in the proceſs being afterwards detected by Mr. B. and which had cauſed ſome barks, particularly that of the poplar, to ſtand much higher in the ſcale of tanning than they ought to do, he commenced a new ſet of experiments on freſh quantities of barks, collected in the ſpring of 1800, under the care of Mr. Farey, his Grace's agent, who had collected the barks for the former experiments. Theſe latter conſiſted of more than one quantity of each ſort of bark, ſome collected as ſoon as the buds appeared, or the barks could be peeled off, and others in different periods of the foliation. Mr. B's intereſting experiments at Woburn Abbey, on theſe latter quantities of barks, ſome of which extended to the natural proceſs of tanning ſkins, have not been made public; but it is hoped that among his papers the particulars are preſerved. Several of the experiments made at his Grace's farm were ſuggeſted by Mr. Biggin; thatin particular of having ciſterns of water near the dung-heaps, into which the cabb geſtalks and other refuſe of the kitchen garden were thrown, to produce a liquor ſimilar, in ſome of its properties, to the water in which hemp or flax has been ſoaked, for watering the manure, to promote its fermentation. Mr. B. in conjunction with men of practical experience, ſome years ago eſtabliſhed a tan-yard on a large ſcale in Lambeth; where, by a more ſcientific mode of extracting the tanning principle from the bark, and applying it to hides, than is generally practiſed, leather of as good or better quality was produced in ſome months leſs time than uſual. It was alſo a part of Mr. B.'s ſcheme to apply Spaniſh cheſnut, elm, aſh, and other barks, in tanning, which he did with conſiderable ſucceſs, and enabled his Grace of Bedford and other landowners to vend great quantities of thoſe articles, which had before been loſt to them and the publick. Among other improvements of leſs note, Mr. Biggin, ſome years ago, invented a new ſort of coffee-pot, which has been ever ſince extenſively manufactured, and ſold under the name of Coffee-Biggins. Mr. B. experienced no ſymptoms of his approaching end, but was in perfect health, and was preſent at the performance of Edward the Black Prince, at Drury-lane Theatre, on the evening of October 31.

14. Suddenly, at his ſeat at Colverthorpe, Michael Newton, eſq. brother of the late John Archer, eſq. of Cooperſale, in Eſſex, and nephew of the Right Hon. Sir Michael Newton, knt. and bart. Mr. N. formerly repreſented the borough of Beverley in parliament; whoſe many virtues and correct intentions render his death deeply regretted by his numerous friends and tenantry. His ſiſter, the dowager Counteſs of Oxford, ſucceeds to the poſſeſſions of Sir Michael's family.

On Turnham-green, aged 73, Mr. Deve, of Blandford-houſe, Portman-ſquare.

Mrs. Pomfret, of Kenſington-ſquare.

Miſs Anne Wigley, of Derby.

After a fortnight's illneſs, in his 67th year, the Rev. H. Bromfield, vicar of Duncburch co. Warwick, in the gift of the Biſhop of Lichfield, and of Grandborough, co. Lincoln, in that of the Crown, prebendary of Lincoln, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Warwick. Few men have died more generally lamented. He poſſeſſed a very ſtrong mind, ſolid judgment, and a heart dilated with truly Chriſtian philanthropy. His uſeful talents were unremittingly and diſintereſtedly devoted to the public good, often to the prejudice of his own health, for, he diſdained no office of benevolent aſſiſtance, if he might promote the intereſts of juſtice and of mercy towards all. The loſs of ſo valuable a character to his relatives and ſurrounding neighbours is almoſt irreparable.

At the Mount, near Shrewſbury, in his 60th year, the Rev. Richard De Courcy, B.A. vicar of St. Alkmond's parith, in that town. He was a native of Ireland, and deſcended from a very ancient and reſpectable family in that country, being diſtantly related to the family of Lord Kinſale, to whom he was ordained chaplain. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and his acquaintance with ſeveral eminent clergymen brought him to England. In 1779 he accepted the curacy of Shawbury, in Shropſhire, of which the Rev. Mr. Stillingfleet was rector. In January, 1774, he was preſented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of St. Alkmond, which cauſed a great ſtir in the parith (he being accounted a Methodiſt); a circumſtance which was the ſubject of a ſatirical poem, entitled "St. Alkmond's Ghoſt," by an inhabitant of the parith. In January, 1775, he married Jane, only daughter of Thomas Dicken, eſq. of Wollerton, co. Salop. In ſtature, Mr. De Courcy was below the middle ſize; in perſon and addreſs, very pleaſing. To a fund of information derived from reading and reflection, he added a degree of ſprightlineſs and humour, which always rendered his converſation agreeable on every ſubject. In principle, he was warmly attached to the doctrines of our excellent Church, as ſet forth in her Articles and Homilies. In the church he was a laborious ſervant, preaching generally twice, and of late three times, every

every Sunday, and a lecture on Wednesday evening, beſides reading the regular ſervice. His ſermons were delivered, *extempore*, in language dignified, diſtinct, and equally free from the noiſy bombaſt, and vulgar puerility, ſo much affected by many popular preachers the preſent day: in reaſoning perſpicuous, embelliſhed by appoſite alluſions, and ornamented with many of the graces of oratory; differing from thoſe generally ſtiled Evangelical Miniſters in this, that he never appealed to the paſſions of his auditors, but through the medium of the underſtanding. Convinced in his own mind of the truths of the Goſpel, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, his firſt great aim was to convince his hearers of the ſame truths; well knowing, that heavenly affections, and the practice of thoſe duties which God has preſcribed, neceſſarily follow the belief of his exiſtence, and thoſe doctrines which he has revealed concerning himſelf. To the dogmas of Socinus, as propagated by Dr. Prieſtley, he was an able and unwearied adverſary, both from the pulpit and the preſs, as may be ſeen by referring to his "Chriſt Crucified," 2 vols. 12mo, an excellent work, now becoming ſcarce. In him, our venerable conſtitution had a ſincere friend, and able advocate. When thoſe pernicious doctrines were broached, which, under the deluſive and faſcinating title of "Rights of Man," hurled the Monarch of France from his throne, and, having deſtroyed in that country every thing valuable to man in this world, and the hope of happineſs in the next, and drenched the land in the blood of its beſt citizens, threatened to involve this happy country in the ſame dreadful ſcenes of ruin and devaſtation; he ſtrenuouſly defended the cauſe of religion and ſocial order, againſt thoſe who endeavoured to overturn both. His natural conſtitution was good, and ſupported him under many painful fits of rheumatic gout, which weakened his knees ſo much, as to render it neceſſary ſometimes to ſit in the pulpit. Among many temporal loſſes, none ſeemed to affect him ſo much as the death of his youngeſt ſon in Auguſt laſt, after ſerving ſome time as midſhipman under his relation the Hon. Capt. De Courcy. In the cloſe of his laſt ſermon from Revelation, chap. vi. v. 2. on the evening of the laſt day, an alluſion to the memory of thoſe whom "we had reſigned into the icy arms of Death," ſo far affected him, as to cauſe an involuntary flow of tears, and obliged him abruptly to conclude. A ſlight cold taken on that day brought on a return of his diſorder, from which he gradually recovered, until a few hours before his death, when a ſudden attack in his ſtomach rendered medical aid uſeleſs. Having commended his ſoul into the hands of his Redeemer, he ſunk back, and expired. He has left an amiable widow and three children, to lament his loſs; and his memory will be long eſteemed by his pariſhioners, and many others who attended his miniſtry, during a period of thirty years. His remains were interred at Shawbury, on the 9th, and on that occaſion a great number of his friends, in carriages, and on horſeback, in mourning habiliments, voluntarily joined the funeral proceſſion, and thus rendered to his memory their laſt tribute of reſpect and gratitude. His publiſhed works are: "Jehu's Eye-Glaſs on True and Falſe Zeal," "Nathan's Meſſage to David, a Sermon;" Two Faſt Sermons, 1776; "A Letter to a Baptiſt Miniſter;" "A Reply to Parmenas," 1776; "The Rejoinder," on Baptiſm, 1777; "Hints reſpecting the Utility of ſome Parochial Plan for ſuppreſſing the Profanation of the Lord's Day," 1777; Two Faſt Sermons, 1778; "Seduction, or the Cauſe of injured Innocence pleaded, a Poem," 1782; "The Seducer convicted, on his own Evidence," 1783; "Chriſt Crucified," 2 vols. 1791; and a Sermon preached at Hawkſtone chapel, at the preſentation of the ſtandard to the two troops of North Shropſhire Yeomanry Cavalry, in 1798.

5. At Caroline mount, Chingford, Eſſex, Eſther, wife of Wm. Coxe, eſq.

Aged 71, Mr. Richard Irwin, of the Holm, near Longtown, Cumberland.

At Edinburgh, Sir John Gibſon Carmichael, of Stirling, bart.

At Edinburgh, Robert Arbuthnot, eſq. ſecretary to the Board of Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements, in Scotland.

6. Dr. Edward Horler, phyſician, at Aylesbury, Bucks.

At Sutton, in Holderneſs, aged 66, Mr. Percival Frout, formerly an eminent wine-merchant at Hull.

The widow of Henry Fownes Luttrell, eſq. of Dunſter caſtle.

At Ilford, Eſſex, of a paralytic affection, after having been brought to bed about a month, the wife of Geo. Lee, eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet.

At Canonbury, Middleſex, in his 49th year, John Struther Ancrum, eſq.

After a long and ſevere illneſs, the wife of Mr. W. Longham, of Pentonville.

Mrs. Sanders, of the Queen's Arms tavern, St. James's-ſtreet.

In Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury, aged 78, Wm. Arnold, eſq.

Mr. Charles Bibb, long known in the gay circles about Covent-garden and St. James's by the title of Count Bibb. He was the ſon of Mr. Bibb, formerly an eminent ſword-cutler in Newport-ſtreet, who has been dead many years. Mr. Charles B. was brought up to the buſineſs of an engraver, and might have riſen to diſtinction

in

in that line if he had been poſſeſſed of perſevering application; but he had a ſtrong ſenſe of humour, and was too fond of company to be fit for any employment that required diligence and attention. Having no reſources but in the kindneſs of his friends, his ſubſiſtence, for nearly the laſt 30 years, has been very precarious; but he was ſo well known that it was hardly poſſible for him totally forth, in any part of the metropolis, without meeting with ſome acquaintance ready to become his banker for the expences of the paſſing day; and he did not trouble himſelf with much care about the morrow. It is ſuppoſed that the author of the farce intitled "Raiſing the Wind," which was brought forward on the preceding evening at Covent-garden theatre, had this eccentric character in view when he drew the hero of that piece; and it may be conſidered as a good dramatic ſketch of the whimſical original. He was pleaſed with the title of Count Bibb, which, he uſed to ſay, did not deſcend to him through a dull line of anceſtors, but was earned by his own merit, and conferred by the unſolicited voice of the publick.

7. At his houſe in Buccleugh-ſtr. Edinburgh, in his 41ſt year, Alexander Thomſon, eſq. author of poems intituled "Whim," 1792, 8vo; the "Paradiſe of Taſte;" an ingenious "Eſſay on Novels;" and "The German Miſcellany," a collection of tranſlations of dramas, dialogues, tales, and novels.

At Doddington, in the Iſle of Ely, the Rev. James Potter, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and rector of Ratingden, in Eſſex, to which he was preſented in June laſt, by the Biſhop of Ely.

Mr. George Dewey, of the 8th Regiment of Loyal London Volunteers, who received the contents of a muſket, in a ſham-fight, near Hornſey, on the 2d. He had juſt entered into buſineſs as a wine-merchant, in Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane. From the time of his receiving the mortal wound, to that of his death, he was attended by Sir W. Blizard, and Mr. Leeſe, ſurgeon to the regiment, who were invariably of an opinion that he could not recover, notwithſtanding he was, at intervals, free from pain. It was not until 7 o'clock, on Sunday night, the 6th, that his pain became intolerable. At three o'clock on Monday morning it was ſo exceſſive, that his cries might be heard at ſome diſtance from the Sluice-houſe, where he lay. His wife, an amiable young woman, her mother, and Mrs. George, an intimate friend of the deceaſed, remained almoſt conſtantly with him. On Monday morning Mrs. D.'s diſtreſs of mind was more than ſhe could bear, and ſhe fainted away ſeveral times. She was at length prevailed upon to quit the ſcene of affliction, and retire home, which ſhe did with great reluctance. Mr. D.'s ſufferings were unremitted; and he begged that the ſurgeons might be ſent for, in hopes that they would be able to afford him ſome relief. The gentlemen attended accordingly, not with any hope of being of ſervice to him, but merely to ſatisfy his mind, as at the time, they knew a ſuppuration had taken place in the lungs, in conſequence of the powder-cartridge having entered them, and conſequently there was no chance of recovery. When they viſited him, they found he was as ill as he poſſibly could be, and in a ſtate of delirium. About nine o'clock on Monday evening the pain became leſs violent, when it was ſuppoſed a mortification had taken place, at which time he appeared perfectly ſenſible; enquired of his mother for his wife, whom he wiſhed to embrace once more before he died, as he ſaid he was aware of his approaching diſſolution. He ſpoke of his only child, a little girl, who had died a ſhort time before, and ſaid, he ſhould ſoon be with her. Between this period and the hour of his death, he was ſufficiently collected to give his mother-in-law his keys, and ſeveral inſtructions reſpecting his domeſtic affairs, in the moſt circumſtantial manner; but the wiſh which ſeemed neareſt his heart was, that he might be laid near the grave of his departed infant, in Bonhill-fields burying-ground. He expreſſed a particular deſire to be lifted on to bed, and to die in a chair; but his friends perſuaded him to remain where he was. He then took an affectionate leave of all his friends, and ſank into the arms of death. The deceaſed was about 24 years of age; had been married three years, and has left no children.—Mr. Hodgſon, one of the coroners for Middleſex, proceeded to Hornſey Sluice-houſe, for the purpoſe of holding an inqueſt on his remains. The only perſon preſent who could give any teſtimony as to the circumſtance of the fatal accident was Mr. Surgeon Leeſe, of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet; who depoſed, that he is Surgeon to the 8th Regiment of Loyal London Volunteers, commanded by Col. Canning, in which the deceaſed was a private in the Light Infantry Company; that on Wedneſday, the 2d inſtant, the regiment went out to Hornſey-fields to exerciſe on a ſkirmiſhing party, in which one portion of the regiment was oppoſed to the other. It was ordered, that the Light Company ſhould take poſt in ambuſh; after ſome time, the oppoſed diviſions became very cloſely engaged. A ſhort time before ten in the morning, he heard the word Doctor! Doctor! reiterated through the ranks, and being on horſeback, he rode as faſt as he could towards the place from whence the call came, where he found the deceaſed lying on his ſide on the ground, ſurrounded by a number of other volunteers; and being told that he was wounded by a ſhot in

the

the side, he examined the part, and found an extensive wound, which bled much; he immediately applied some dry lint to the wound, which, from its aspect, he thought dangerous, and ordered the deceased to be carried to the next house, which happened to be the Sluice-house. Thither he attended the deceased, bled him, and ordered him to be put to bed, and immediately sent for Sir William Blizard from town, to consult him on the case of the deceased. The deceased had vomited blood when he first lay wounded on the ground, and afterwards threw up blood from his lungs, and bled much from his wound. About five in the evening, he was seized with symptoms of inflammatory fever; to mitigate which, he was frequently bled, and his fever was much abated. The witness and Sir W. Blizard sedulously attended the deceased. This day the witness, in the presence of Sir W. Blizard and another surgeon, attended at the desire of the friends of the deceased, and opened his body, for the better ascertaining the cause of his death. He found, on opening, that the substance which had made the wound, had fractured the seventh rib in his right side, and that the fractured rib, beaten in, had wounded the pleura, and much injured the right side of the lungs, and the upper part of the stomach. He found, in the cavity of the breast, a quantity of extravasated blood. The substance which caused the wound, and fractured the rib, did not enter the cavity, but took a direction upwards towards the shoulder-blade and armpit. It lacerated the nerves and larger blood-vessels near the latter, and the former he found fractured in two places, through its substance; in fact, it was blown to pieces. Under the shoulder-blade he found a piece of paper, which he conceived to be that which had contained a cartridge. This was the only extraneous substance he found, and he conceived it to be the substance which had inflicted the wounds and fractures stated. He knew nothing of the name of the person who fired the shot, and the deceased, previously to his death, had frequently declared he should not know the person, as he had only observed a slight shade of his face at the time of firing. The deceased was laid hold of, as taken prisoner at the moment, by a person whose face he knew, and instantly the shot was fired by some other. Witness says, that neither the had not any other person ever imagined that the shot was fired with a wilful intent to do any injury, but was merely an accident in the ardour and hurry of the moment.—Colonel Canning declared his fullest conviction that the unfortunate event resulted merely from accident; that he knew the deceased, and believed he had not an enemy in the world; and that, on the morning when the corps assembled to march, not one of them, except four of the officers, knew where they were to go, what they were to do, or how they should be stationed. The evidence of Surgeon Leese was then recapitulated by the Coroner. The Jury, after a momentary deliberation, returned their verdict, Accidental Death.—The remains of Mr. Dewey were interred, on the morning of the 12th, in the burial-ground of Bunhill fields. According to his particular request, the funeral was conducted in a very private manner. The Colonel and 17 other gentlemen belonging to the corps of which he was a member, attended to shew their last respects to his memory.—Public notice having been given, that the Rev. Mr. Madon would preach a funeral sermon, on the morning of the 20th, at the Dissenting chapel in the City-road, the popularity of the preacher, joined to the melancholy fate of Mr. Dewey, produced an uncommon degree of expectation in the minds of the publick. Long before the service commenced, the court-yard before the chapel was thronged by persons eager to gain admittance, it being previously understood that the corps, of which the deceased had been a member, would attend. About half past ten o'clock, the eighth division of the Loyal London Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Canning, took their seats in the galleries of the chapel; presently after, the whole area was filled, and every avenue to the chapel was completely choked up. The relatives of the deceased, consisting of his wife, his mother, sister, and brother, were seated in a pew near the pulpit, and contributed very much to increase the interest of the awful solemnities of the day. The preacher, an acquaintance of the deceased, ascended the pulpit under much apparent affliction, and, after a short prayer, took his text from Psalm xxiii. 4, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil." From these words the preacher made a most eloquent and pathetic address to his congregation, and with so much effect, there was not a person present whose eye was not moistened by a tear. He described the deceased as a man who had lived a religious and strictly moral life; the friend of indigence, and the promoter of happiness in the rising generation, having contributed very largely to the establishment of Sunday schools. But that which surpassed every thing the preacher had ever seen was, the resignation and comfort which marked the deceased in his last moments. He also informed the congregation, that he had attended him during his illness; he was perfectly reconciled to his fate; said, that he forgave the hand that inflicted his death, assured that it was the effect of accident; at the same time he regretted that he should receive his wound from his countryman,

when

when his life might have proved a more beneficial ſacrifice had he loſt it in repelling the enemies of his country. After every thing that mortal aid could do to ſave him, and all hopes of preſerving his life had failed, he was told that nothing could be of uſe to him in his condition. He anſwered with aſtoniſhing fortitude, "Yes, the comforts derived from the reflection of a well-ſpent life, and the aſſurance of meeting happineſs in the next world, can!" and preſently after expired, as the preacher obſerved, "Heaven beaming in his countenance."

8. In his 87th year, Benjamin Smith, eſq. of the Iſle of Wight, formerly of Cannon-ſtreet, London.

In Pall Mall, aged 73, after a long and lingering illneſs, Mr. James Chriſtie, many years well known and juſtly celebrated as an auctioneer, and the ſucceſsful diſpoſer of property of every kind, whether by public ſale or private contract. With an eaſy and gentleman-like flow of eloquence he poſſeſſed, in a great degree, the power of perſuaſion, and even tempered his public addreſs by a gentle refinement of manners. His remains were interred, on the 14th, in St. James's burial-ground.

In Pall Mall, George Hatch, eſq. late one of the members of the Board of Revenue on the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

Mrs. Hamlet, of Prince's-ſtreet, near the Hay-market, daughter of Mr. Clarke, of Exeter 'change. Her death was occaſioned by the injury ſhe received by the overturning of the Brighthelmſtone coach.

At Hereford, aged 75, Colonel Charles Heathcote, paymaſter of the Hereford diſtrict, and late of Derby.

At his houſe on Stephen's-green, Dublin, in conſequence of an apoplectic fit, with which he was ſeized the preceding afternoon, Wm. Digges La Touche, eſq.

9. John Farmer, eſq. of Kennington.

In Gainſford-ſtreet, Shad Thames, much reſpected, Mr. Thomas Hills, formerly of the Mimories, baker.

At Bath, Richard Orlebar, eſq. of Hinwick-houſe, co. Bedford.

At Edinburgh, of a typhus fever, Mr. Whiter, hoſier, of Nottingham; a man of uncommon ſtrength of mind, great warmth of heart, and moſt active benevolence.

10. At Tatterſhall, co. Lincoln, Mr. Hewitt, aſſiſtant to Mr. Elpin, maſter of the Engliſh free ſchool at Louth.

Mr. Wm. Latter, of Halifax, plumber and glazier. Returning home from hunting, on a fine ſpirited horſe, the animal took fright, and became reſtive, in paſſing Cowper-bridge, when Mr. L. was thrown over the battlement, and killed on the ſpot, leaving a wife and three children.

In Great Ormond-ſtreet, the wife of Capt. Henry Lidbird Bell, R. N.

Mrs. Cater, widow of Mr. C. hatter, of Pall Mall.

In Clarges-ſtreet, Piccadilly, the wife of Thomas Parry, eſq.

In Gloucester-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, aged 87, Wm. Jackſon, eſq. one of the cashiers of the Bank of England, in whoſe ſervice he had been between 50 and 60 years, and was father of the Bank clerks, &c.

Mr. Simon, a reſpectable hatter in Vere-ſtreet, Oxford-road. Being acquainted with one of the domeſticks, he went to the houſe of the Duke de Berri, in George-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare; and being accounted an excellent ſwordſman, the domeſtick aſked him if he would take a foil and indulge him with a leſſon in the ſmall-ſword exerciſe. Mr. S. replied, "I am now very ſtiff, and have had no exerciſe in the ſmall-ſword for ſeveral months; but, to gratify your curioſity, I'll take a trial with you." He ſtripped off his coat; took the foil; and, after a very grand introductory ſalute, for which Mr. S. was counted one of the firſt in England, pointed his guard; but on the firſt parry, he clapt his hand to his right breaſt, and exclaimed, "My God! I am no more!" Inſtantly the foil fell from his hand; and before he could fall backwards, he was caught in the arms of the gentleman with him, and placed in a chair, where he expired in a few minutes.

11. Suddenly, in her bed, at her father's houſe at Enfield, Mrs. Docker, relict of Mr. D. attorney of the Lord Mayor's Court, who died March 21, 1802.

Aged 65, Mr. John Kerby, bookſeller, of Bond-ſtreet.

In the Fleet priſon, aged 63, Mr. James Longman, formerly the principal partner in the muſick manufactory in Cheapſide.

In New-road, Fitzroy-ſquare, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 75, Mrs. Ledwell.

Mr. Tho. Warner, ſurgeon, of Leiceſter.

Mr. J. Watts, a reſpectable farmer and grazier, of the Mythe-houſe, near Atherſtone, co. Warwick. On the 28th ult. in the act of taking down his gun from the rack in which it hung, he unfortunately let it fall on the butt-end, whereby it went off, and lodged the contents in his ſide, of which he languiſhed till this day.

12. In his 84th year, the Rev. Dearing Jones, rector of Navenby, co. Lincoln, in the gift of Chriſt's college, and vicar of St. Andrew's, in Cambridge, in that of the Dean of Ely. He was of Chriſt's college; B. A. 1740, M. A. 1744.

At Leith, Capt. John Thomſon, late of his Majeſty's 13th Light Dragoons.

13. At Meſſendale, co. Stafford, after a ſhort illneſs, before he had attained his ſecond year, John, youngeſt ſon of Thomas-Bainbrigge Herrick, eſq. of that place.—Thomas, another ſon of Mr. H. died, about the ſame age, Oct. 22, 1800.

At the Hot-wells, Briſtol, Capt. Charles Whyte, of the ſecond Royal Lanceſhire regiment of militia.

At

At Little Chelsea, aged 60, the wife of Capt. Richard Carey, many years in the Weft India trade.

Aged 75, Mrs. Wright, wife of Thomas W. efq. of Tichfield-ftreet.

Mrs. Lind, wife of Dr. James L. of New Windfor. Attending the ball at the town-hall, given by the E. of Uxbridge, on the 8th inftant, fhe was feized with a paralytic affection, and carried home, where fhe remained, without hopes of recovery, till this morning, when fhe expired, without having uttered a word. Her remains were interred, on the 21ft, in Old Windfor church.

14. Suddenly, about 1 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Hutton, lady-mayorefs of Dublin. She was in perfect health the day before, and attended a charity fermon at St. Michael's in that city; a moft worthy and pious woman, and, above moft of her fex, fitted, by an exemplary and virtuous life, for unwarned death.

Mrs. Bleamire, widow of William B. efq. one of the magiftrates of Hatton-ftreet Police-office, who died Sept. 7 (fee p. 889).

15. At Alvingham, near Louth, aged 90, Mr. Wm. Sowden.

Aged 89, Mr. John Golby, fen. an eminent gardener and feedfman, of Northrop, in the parifh of Banbury, Oxon. He has left a widow, upwards of 91 years of age (who had been married to him upwards of 60 years), 4 children, 15 grandchildren, and many great-grandchildren, to lament him. His life was terminated by a fevere and painful illnefs, which he bore with pious fortitude and refignation.

16. At Newcaftle, Mrs. Dixon, daughter of the late Col. Gardner, and fifter of the prefent Admiral Lord Gardner.

At Hinckley, co. Leicefter, in advanced age, the mother of Mr. Cotterell, furgeon.

17. At his father's houfe in North-ftreet, aged 6 years, Rich. Hingfton; whofe death was occafioned by fwallowing a brafs nail, which, by entering his windpipe, brought on fuffocation.

18. In her 26th year, the wife of Dr. Fearon, of Lamb's Conduit-place.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, fifter of the late Sir F. W. bart. of Hemfworth, co. York.

19. Aged 67, Mrs. Sarah Marryat, of Sydenham, Surrey.

At his houfe at Greenwich, the wife of Mr. John Allen, of Fenchurch-ftreet.

In Warwick-fquare, Mrs. Rofe Blyth, relict of Mr. Francis B. printer.

Aged 55, Mr. John Jones, diftiller, of Whitechapel.

20. At Chelfea college, aged 91, Mrs. Beaumont, a widow lady.

At her houfe in Manchefter-ftreet, aged 67, Mrs. Todd.

21. At his houfe at Clapton, aged 61, the wife of Mr. Grofvenor, of Cornhill.

22. At her houfe at Clapton, after a fhort illnefs, aged 80, Mrs. Agace.

At Bradley hall, co. Stafford, in her 25th year, of a fcarlet fever, Lady Harriet Stanhope, eldeft furviving daughter of the Earl of Chefterfield, who is inconfolable. She was his Lordfhip's only daughter by his firft wife, Anne, daught. of Alexander Thiftlethwaite, efq. of Tutherley, co. Hants. She died Oct. 20, 1798, having had four other children ftill-born.

23. At her father's houfe at Fulham, after a lingering illnefs, Jane, eldeft daughter of Mr. Matthew Burchell.

24. At Brentford, Edward Edwards, efq. collector of excife for the Surrey divifion.

25. At his apartments in Somerfet-place, aged 82, Jofeph Wilton, efq. a Royal Academician and Keeper of the Academy; an artift of very confiderable merit, as his public works, and detached ftatues and buftz, in various parts of the United Kingdom, and the Colonies, abundantly teftify. Mr. W. was a pupil of Mr. Delvaux, a Flemifh ftatuary of eminence, who refided in this country for fome time, and executed feveral works. He finifhed his pupillage with him at Neville, in Flanders; from whence he went to the Royal Academy at Paris, and practifed under that excellent fculptor, the late M. Pegal; from thence he removed to Italy, and in Rome and Florence he continued many years, ftudying from the antique, and copying buffs and ftatues for the nobility and gentry who were then making the tour of Europe. He was at Rome in the Jubilee year, 1750, and gained a prize medal, given by Benedict the XIVth, being faid to be the firft Englifhman that had ever obtained one for fculpture. He returned home in the year 1755, after an abfence of 16 years, in the company of thofe eminent artifts in their different lines, the late Sir Wm. Chambers and Mr. Cipriani, with whom, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, he continued on the moft cordial terms of friendfhip during the remainder of their lives. In his private life he was univerfally beloved, being of a placid temper, mild in his manners, benevolent, and hofpitable; an indulgent and affectionate parent, and a kind mafter; all his habits were temperate, which contributed very much to his longevity.

BILL of MORTALITY, from October 25, to November 22, 1803.

Chriftened.		Buried.					
Males 755	1446	Males 655	1294	Between	2 and 5	128	50 and 60 132
Females 691		Females 639			5 and 10	47	60 and 70 100
Whereof have died under two years old 384					10 and 20	37	70 and 80 63
					20 and 30	88	80 and 90 32
					30 and 40	128	90 and 100 3
					40 and 50	142	100 0

Peck Loaf 3s. 4d.; 3s. 4d.; 3s. 4d.; 3s. 4d.

Salt, 14s. per bufhel; 3d. ½ per pound.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1803.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28																			
29	142¾	52⅞	54	68⅞	87½	89½	—	3⅛	163½	par 1d.	par 1p	—	—	—	8½d	77½	—	17 3 0	99
30	Sunday																		
31	141½	52½	53⅜	68½	86⅜	88⅛	15⅜	3⅛	163⅜	1 d.	par 1p	—	—	—	8¾	77⅛	—	17 3 0	99
1		52⅜	53⅜		87⅛	89		3⅛			par 1p	—	—	—	8⅛ a ¾	77⅛	—	17 3 0	99
2	143⅛	52⅝	53½	68½	87⅛	88⅜	15⅜	3⅛	163½	1 d.	1p	—	—	—	8¼ a ½	—	—	17 3 0	99
3	143	52⅝	53⅜	68⅜	86⅛	88⅛	15⅜	3	163¼	1 d.	1 a 2p	—	—	53⅛	8½	78	—	17 3 0	99
4																			
5																			
6	Sunday																		
7	142⅝	52⅜	53⅛	68⅛	87½	88½	15⅝	3	163⅝	—	1 a 2p	51⅞	—	—	8⅜	78¼	—	17 3 0	99
8	142⅛	52⅛	53⅛	68⅜	87⅛	88⅜	15⅜	—	163½	1 d.	1 a 2p	53⅛	—	—	8½	78	—	17 3 0	99
9																			99
10	141⅜	52⅜	53⅜	68⅜	87⅛	88⅛	15⅛	—	164	1 d.	par 2p	—	—	—	8¼	—	—	17 4 0	99
11	142¼	52⅛	53⅛	68⅞	87⅜	88	15⅛	3⅛	164¼	1 d.	par 2p	—	52½	—	8¼	78¼	—	17 4 0	99
12		52⅛	53⅛	67⅞	87⅛	87⅞	15⅛	3⅛	163⅜	1 d.	2 a 3p	—	—	—	9¼	78	—	17 4 0	99
13	Sunday																		
14	142⅝	52⅜	53⅛	67⅞	87⅛	87⅞	15⅛	3⅛	162	1 d.	2 a 3p	—	—	—	9 ⅛ a ¼	77⅞	—	17 4 0	99
15	142	52⅛	53⅛	67⅞	87⅛	87⅛	15⅛	3⅛	163⅛	1 d.	2 a 3p	—	—	—	9⅛ a ¼	—	—	17 4 0	99
16	142⅛	52⅛	53⅛	67⅞	87⅛	87⅛	15⅛	3⅛	164	1 d.	par 2p	—	—	—	8¼ a ⅜	78	—	17 4 0	99
17	142⅛	52⅛	53⅛	68¼	87⅛	87⅛	15⅛	3	165	1 d.	par 2p	—	—	—	8¼ a ⅜	—	—	17 4 0	99
18	141⅛	52⅛	53⅛	67⅞	87⅛	87	15⅛	3⅛	164	1 d.	par 2p	—	52⅛	—	8¼ a ⅜	77⅞	—	17 4 0	99
19	142⅛	52⅛	53⅛	67⅞	86⅞	87⅛	15⅛	3⅛	164½	1 d.	2 a 3p	—	—	—	8¼	7 ¼	—	17 4 0	99
20	Sunday																		
21	142	52⅜	53⅛	68	87⅛	87⅛	15⅝	—	164½	1 d.	2 a 3p	58⅞	—	—	8¼	—	—	17 5 0	99
22	142⅛	52⅜	53⅛	68⅛	87⅛	87⅞	15⅝	3⅛	164	1 d.	2 a 4p	—	—	53½	8⅜ a ½	—	—	17 5 0	99
23		52⅜	54	68¼	87⅛	87⅞	15⅝	3⅛	165	1 d.	3 a 5p	—	—	53½	8 a ⅜	—	—	17 5 0	99
24	143	52⅝	53¾	68⅛	87⅛	87⅞	15⅝	3⅛	166½	1 d.	4 a 5p	—	—	—	8¼ a ½	—	—	17 5 0	99
25	142⅛	52⅝	54	68⅛	87⅛	88⅛	15⅝	3⅛	165½	1 d.	4 a 5p	—	—	—	8¼ a ½	78¼	5 ½	17 5 0	99
26	4	53⅛	54½	68⅛	88	88⅛	15⅝	3⅛	163⅜	1 d.	4p	—	—	—	8¼	78¼	5 ½	17 5 0	99
27	4																		

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street.] J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Holborn.